



**Impact of Agriculture Credit on  
Creditor's Saving, Children's Education & Food Consumption: A case study of  
Financing the Livestock Projects of Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank LTD**

**By**

**Rizwan Ahmad**

**Reg. No: 03-298151-013**

Department of Management Sciences

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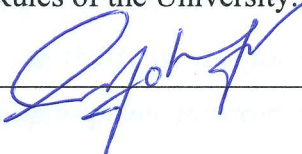
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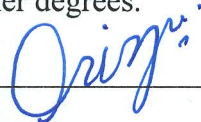
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**Dr. Rizwana Bashir**

Associate Professor  
Head of Management Science  
Bahria University Lahore Campus

**BAHRIA UNIVERSITY, LAHORE CAMPUS**


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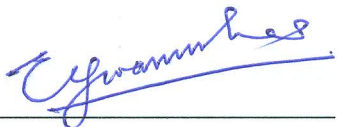
  
Head of Faculty/Department:

Date: 19.8.2016  
**Dr. Rizwana Bashir**  
Associate Professor  
Head of Management Sci. Bahria University Lahore. Page ii of 90

Date: 17-08-2016

## DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICATION

I, Rizwan Ahmad, M.Phil. Student in the Department of Management Sciences, Bahria University. Lahore Campus, certify that the research work presented in this thesis is to the best of my knowledge my own. All sources used and any help received in the preparation of this dissertation have been acknowledged. I hereby declare that I have not submitted this material, either in whole or in part, for any other degree at this or other institution.

Signature: 

Name: Rizwan Ahmad

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
PPCBL	The Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank LTD
BULC	Bahria University Lahore Campus
SBP	State Bank Of Pakistan
HOD	Head of Department
SLDP	Smallholder livestock Development Projects
PRSP	Punjab Rural Support Program
NPLs	Non Performing Loans
SLDP	Smallholder livestock Development Projects
PMBOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge
PMI	Project Management Institute
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NHSHLA	National Livestock Small Holder Loans Scheme
Cos	community organizations
AARI	Ayub Agriculture Research Institute
FBC	Federal Bank of Cooperative
IRDPA	Indian Rural Development Programme
ACGS	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme
ACRO	Agriculture Credit Recovery Officer
IV	Independent Variable
DV	Dependent Variable

## **ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted with an objective to analyze the impact of credit on Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep which was financed by The Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. (PPCBL). The proposed study was conducted in 6 branches of Faisalabad Zone. From the field survey it was concluded that PPCBL finance these loans against the collateral i.e. agriculture land. Most of them of the project sponsor/creditor avail the credit facility of Rs 200, 000/- having the age between 31-40 and Most of creditor disagree that the amount of credit was sufficient. From the population 120 creditors were selected on the basis of simple random sampling.

The sample creditors were chosen for the study to examine the impact of credit against the Project Livestock Farming Goat and Sheep on their socio economic factor. 68% of the creditors fully utilized the credit as per project requirements which have a positive impact on saving of the creditor, children's education and food consumption of the family. It has also been observed that credit utilization have a positive effect on the repayment capacity of the creditor. 27% of the creditor did not utilize the credit; which in result affect the repayment capacity of the creditor and there is no improvement in socio-economic condition.

This study recommends that the credit facility should be provided to those who can utilize the funds properly and provide training to the potential creditor for livestock Farming Goat and Sheep as well as training for managing the livestock. The amount of credit should be disbursed in two phases that is half yearly basis in order to ensure the funds are properly invested in Project Livestock farming Goat and sheep.

# Chapter No. 1

## 1. Introduction

Agriculture Sector plays a vital role in the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan is an agriculture based country, this sector contribute 43.50% in total labor work force of the country. This sector also contributes in GDP by 29.9%. For the year 2014-15 this sector growth is 2.9% the last year growth i.e. 2.7%. Agriculture sector has four sub sectors, which are Crops, Live stock, Forestry and fishing. These sub sectors grow 1%, 4.1%, 3.2%, and 5.8% respectively in 2014-15 (Government of Pakistan, 2015).

Project Management Institute (PMI) gives an instruction in Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) 5<sup>th</sup> edition for managing projects. A Project is short-term venture undertaken to make a sole creation, services or outcome. The temporary in life indicated that a project has an exact start and finish. The conclusion is reached at the time when project's objectives have been met or when the project is ended for the reason that its objectives will not or cannot be achieved, or when the requirement for the project no longer required. Project Management is the implementation of information, skill, tools and techniques to project actions to meet up the project requirements (PMI, PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 2013).

According to the PMI, PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition, (2013) the five groups are designed by the PMI which is known as Project Management Process Groups "Initiating Process Group, Planning Process Group, Executing Process Group, Monitoring and controlling Process Group and Closing Process Group" are used to manage the projects. The level of interaction of these process groups is shown in the below figure:-

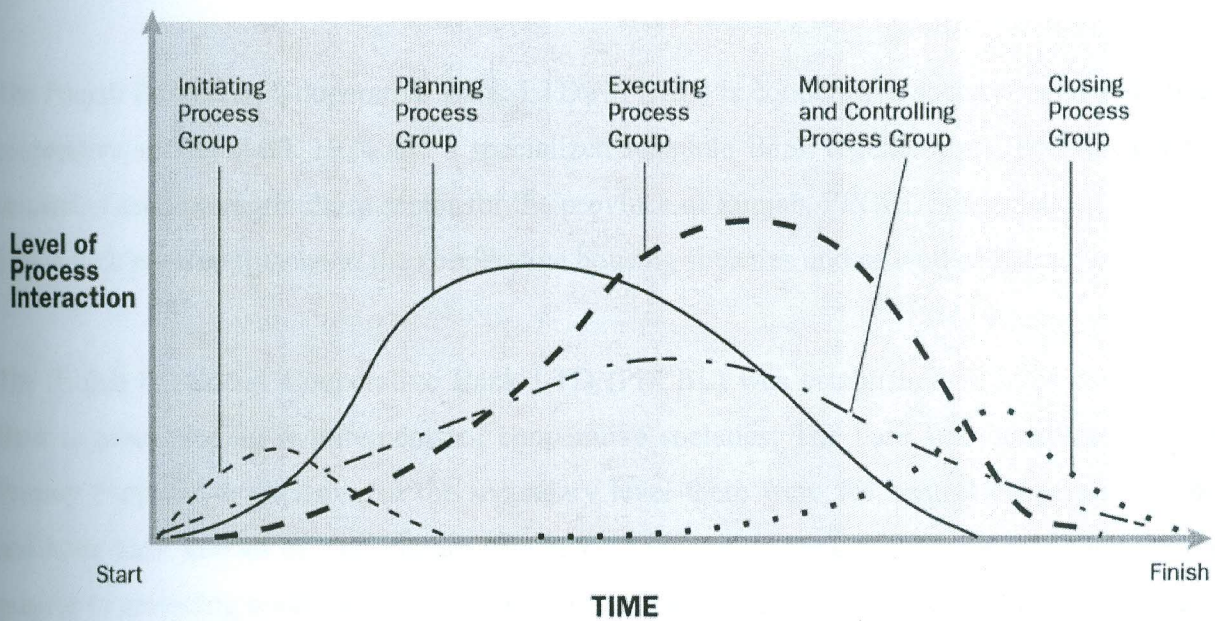


Fig 1-1 Process Group Interaction in Phase or Project (PMI, PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 2013)

The PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition defines ten knowledge areas, which interact with the process group. The project manager may use any knowledge area from time to time to conduct planning, initiating, executing, monitor & controlling and closing which are process groups. These ten knowledge area are “Project Integration Management plan, Project Scope Management, Project Time Management, Project Cost Management, Project Quality management, Project Human Resource management, Project Communications Management, Project Risk management, project Procurement Management and Project Stake holder Management”. These knowledge areas interact with the process group and develop smooth initiating, planning, execution, monitor & controlling and closing the projects (PMI, PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 2013).

There are three phase of the project, the first phase is at delivery stage in which the Inputs are being performed by an activity and result in output. The second phase of the project is outcome where the output means the end product/result of the project and the third stage is Impact stage.

The Project livestock farming goat & sheep output is the product of goat and sheep while its outcome is the availability of goat & sheep for customer and profit earning and its impact is that whether the project sponsor's socio-economic condition increases.

The Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank LTD (PPCBL) is cooperative society registered under cooperative society ACT 1924 and a specialized schedule Bank registered in 1955 to cater the demand of credit to agriculture sector for the province of Punjab. PPCBL is specialized schedule bank which provide finance to the cooperative housing societies and as well as individuals.

The Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank LTD (PPCBL) was established in 1924 as an Apex Bank to meet funding requirements of cooperative societies. The base was constituted by the Primary cooperative societies, at the secondary level there were the central cooperative banks and Apex bank known as The Punjab Provincial cooperative bank LTD. was at the top for the purpose to providing credit to the cooperative societies. This Bank is dealing in all types of credit business with individual and societies. PPCBL was structured and being managed on the principal of voluntary and open membership, democratic member control, member economic participation, independence, self-help and mutual cooperation. The vision of this bank is "to be a well-structured and efficient Cooperative financial institution for helping its members and individuals to unite voluntarily for building up their resources and meeting their common socioeconomic needs through democratically controlled enterprise". The mission of this bank is gain business superiority by catering to the financial necessities of the rural society at the basic level through providing the quality of services. This bank was declared schedule bank by SBP in 1955 (PPCBL, 2012)

In October 1976, the Federal Government Promulgated the " Regulation of cooperative banking ordinance and Establishment of Federal Bank for Cooperatives (FBC), as a result the cooperative banking structure was transformed from three tiers into two tiers, The 46 central/ urban bank were dissolved along with industrial cooperatives banks and banking unions. As per provisions of the ordinance, the undertakings/obligations of the Dissolved Cooperative Banks shifted to and vested by in the Punjab provincial cooperative Bank LTD on the terms and conditions notified by the provincial Government in order to supervise and manage the undertakings/obligations of

the dissolved Cooperative Banks. Since then this bank is providing the financial support to the small farmers within its limited resources (PPCBL, 2012).

Like other Banks, the performance of Punjab Provincial Cooperative bank Ltd (PPCBL) having sole objectives of meeting the financial requirements of the small farmers in agriculture sector, and making profits from these loans and as well as from other products of the bank. PPCBL played categorical role in the past by focusing on the small farmers especially the land less farmers in farm mechanization to the financial need of farmer's particularly small peasants on less mark up rate. It can bring revolution in agriculture through its wide spread net work of 151 branches in the Province of Punjab. This could be done with a capable, sincere, enthusiastic experienced leadership, which remains restricted only towards its objectives of improving agriculture sector because this bank has been playing the tremendous role in the agricultural credit disbursement system in the province of the Punjab. This in one and only surviving cooperative financial institution in the country and requires the support and patronage of the provincial Government and State Bank of Pakistan as well.

No doubt, importance was given to Agriculture sector in Pakistani after 1947, but this do not cope with the accomplishments of fashionable planet and with the current and future era requirements. The lack of coordination departments & institutions at federal and provincial level prevail in our country for research & development, and as a result to disseminate the research outcome in the form of innovations to the farming society. But a less consideration is given on the capital constraint needed to adopt such innovations by farmers. Small farmers can even produce more products but due to lack of financial resources they cannot do so. Commercial Banks are not contributing their part as successfully and appropriately in this scenario as necessary especially for the small farmers having small piece of land. Although the State Bank of Pakistan has bound all banks operating in the country to establish agricultural credit wings and disburse agriculture credit, yet more attention is required in order to eliminate loopholes and to meet the challenges. SBP have to take some concrete steps towards ensuring the availability of timely and sufficient credit services to farmers (SBP, 2014)

## 1.1 Background

Ajobo et al (1996) stated that the significance of agriculture and financial assistance is very important and the bankers, economists and researchers have widely examine the effects of Agricultural developmental and production loans on the potential of small farmers to produce more and contribute more in the economy. It is a fact that agricultural credit whether it is developmental, production or any other type of loan have always very good and considerable impact on the capacity building towards economic activities of farmers in the rural areas for enhancing their economic and agricultural growth so far as their agriculture production and increase in the per acre production is concerned. In the past, Agriculture was being adopted as profession but now agriculture is a business. The more you invest the more you will gain. It is also reality that without proper investment on basic requirements of the crops cultivation i.e highbred quality seeds, proper fertilizer, pesticides and good quality cultivation of the land the enhanced quantity of the production cannot be obtained at the optimum level. This reality cannot be denied that the more production has definitely upgraded the living slandered of the rural community and they have overcome their financial crises. In this study, the important investigation on agricultural loans provided by the banks and its contribution towards enhancing the economic activities of the small farmers to increase in the agricultural production / agriculture growth has been discussed. They worked on the agricultural credit and its impact on economy they concluded that capital surpluses must be transferred from other sectors of the economy to agriculture for its growth and this is best made easy by the credit institutions i.e the Banks which are engaged in agricultural credit disbursement.

It has been observed that the agricultural credit financed to the farmer before 1947 (independence) was taccavi loans and loans from co-operatives societies. Small farmers having no piece of land or small piece of land mainly depended upon these sources to cater to their credit requirements. Government of Pakistan has extensively used the subsidized agricultural credit policies to attain higher agricultural development through comfoting monetary control. Since the 1950s the provision of agricultural credit in Pakistan is an important factor to develop the rural financial system (Malik et al, 1991;Zubairi, 1989).

PPCBL have the total portfolio of the loan is 10,839.5 Million with no of borrowers 186,464 and Non Performing Loans (NPLs) are 2223.89 Millions. PPCBL also finance to the project livestock farming goat and sheep which loan portfolio is 2271.7 Millions and NPLs are 465 Millions as on 31.12.2015. These projects are very essential in order to meet the demand of live stock in Punjab Province.(e-mail)

These Projects are playing vital role in economy of Punjab and as well as in the economy of Pakistan, The people of Punjab heavily depend on these types of projects because the output of these projects is consumed daily. Successful project delivery means that projects meet the objectives in terms of cost, schedule, scope and quality. However, we do not know what will be the impact if these projects are financed by the PPCBL? Livestock Projects are not new projects, but its financing is new. We do not know that what impact is the impact if these projects are financed by the PPCBL?

The project livestock farming Goat and Sheep is asset product of PPCBL, which comes under the agriculture loaning, the main purpose of the loan is to provide the finance access to the borrowers so that they can purchase the goat and sheep, nourish them and sell after one year. Hence the project cycle has been completed. If they want to start a new project they can start and again get the facility by refinance their loan as their land is already mortgaged (e-mail).

Credit to Project Livestock farming Goat and Sheep has too much potential. This sector needs more production in order to meet the demand. Financing to these projects may increase the productivity of livestock farming Goat and Sheep and may positively affect the project sponsors. Project Livestock farming Goat and Sheep has received considerable attention from financial institutions in order to finance these projects and can enhance the profitability of financial institution. The major challenge for the project livestock farming Goat and Sheep is to complete the projects and pay their financial obligations. This research paper provides a study the impact of credit on the income of Creditors, food consumption and education of their children and repaying capacity of the creditor.

The Livestock farming Goat and Sheep have huge potential to grow and there is enough demand of the products, The Project Livestock Goat and sheep are financed by different commercial banks. There was a problem whether the finance is utilized properly for livestock farming Goat and Sheep or utilizes for the personal use/ misuse the finance. If finance is used for the project of livestock farming goat and sheep then what will be the impact of credit on the socio-economic condition of the creditors in the province of Punjab.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

Project Livestock sector is very essential sector in Pakistan. Project of Livestock are financing by PPCBL in all branches of Punjab. PPCBL finance these loans against the collateral i.e. agriculture land. Under PPCBL assets products there is a product of Project Livestock farming Goat and Sheep, it has been observed that with the passage of time there is an increase in Non Performing Loans (NPLS) of financing these projects, loans portfolio for these projects is increasing but there is also increase in nonperforming loans. There was need to study that what is the effect of these loan on Project Sponsor's Socio-economic factors like repayment capacity, saving, children's education and food consumption.

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this study were to identify the relationship between Credit to Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and its impact on Socio-economic activities of the rural area.

The specific object of the study is to:-

Identify the relationship between the credit utilization and repayment capacity of the creditor.

Identify the relationship between the credit utilization and saving.

Identify the relationship between the credit utilization and children's education.

Identify the relationship between the credit utilization and food consumption of the family.

Furthermore the study highlights that whether the amount of credit was sufficient to meet the requirement.

## Chapter No. 2

### 2. Literature Review

It is the fact that Pakistan is an agriculture country. 43% labor work fall under this sector. Financing to this is not new, since the independence of Pakistan this sector need attention because the contribution of this sector in GDP is 30%. As this sector divide into four sectors i.e. crops, livestock, forestry and fishing but crop and livestock sector play a vital role for the people of Pakistan. There are lots of projects initiated by federal government to strengthen the crop and livestock sector. The livestock sector financing by the federal government is now common for these projects. There are several program initiated by federal government. The facility was provided to the Project of livestock by federal government through Sarhad Rural Support Program, Sindh Rural Support Program, Punjab Rural Support Program and some other channels also.

The projects of livestock are now common these days but they are not managed as the projects should. There is no proper planning, initiating, executing, monitoring and controlling of these projects. Credits to these projects are disbursed in order to provide batter social economic status to the people of rural area.

The Project Management Process according to PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition comes under the umbrella of five process groups which areas as follows:-

#### Initiating

This is the first process group which consists of those activities which are required to start the project. This process group include the development of Project Charter which include all the basic requirements of the Project and as well as we declare the Project Manager in this area, while the other basic activity or task done in this process group is recognize the stakeholder of the Project. This process is use to design a new project. While identifying the stakeholder the

stake holder register is prepared which include the entire stakeholder whether they are internal/external? The basic purpose for this process group is to define the project scope along with the stakeholder expectation. Preparing the business case, scope of the project and stakeholder expectation is closely monitored (Peter Nathan, Gerald Everett Jones, 2003).

### Planning

This is the second process group which basic aim is to develop plans in order to achieve project objective. Normally this process group defines how we will conduct different activities of ten knowledge areas. This process group helps rising the work course, and development of priority list. It also gathers the priority list. This process group develops the entire frame work necessary to attain the specific goad as defined according to given cost, time, quality and Scope.

### Executing

Third process group which consists of the activities which are as describe in the project management plan in order to assure the project requirement. Executing process group involve intensive communication among the project team, stakeholder. The Executing Process Group requires collaboration and physically execution of the actions as established in the Project Management plan (PMI, PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 2013).

### Monitoring and control

This is the fourth process group which includes those activities which are related to monitor and control the project as illustrate in the project management plan. This process include the activities in which the process need to be track , check and control all the progress and performance regular intervals of time, analyze any part of the project which require attention and result in change in project management plan is required & after that initiate the change request (PMI, PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 2013).

## Closing

This is the last process group which include the activities to confirm that the all task/activities of the project has been completed, all the procurement has been closed and deliverable has been accepted. It is a great achievement of the project manager to close the project within cost, time, quality and scope. In the project closing the paper work in the shape of organization process assets has been developed which is essential task in controlling Process Group. Closing the projects on time brings huge assessment and can enhance future principle for future projects. (PMI, PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition, 2013)

Evaluation is the methodical judgment of a current or finished project, its basic/plans, execution and outcome. The purpose is to decide the significance and completion of objectives, development effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Evaluations may conducted either during the project i.e. formative Evaluation and mid-term evaluation and may be conducted when the project is finished or completed i.e. Ex-post Evaluation, Impact Evaluation and Summative Evaluation (OECD DAC Glossary, 2002)

(Atkison, 1999) concluded that the success of the project is now depend on the project management, which means that the project cost, time and quality is the basic parameter from the last few years to become the necessity of a project. Apply the knowledge, skills, tools and techniques. The proposed study provides idea for success of it project management related to cost, time, and quality for over last few years have become a necessity of a project. This is not surprising; over the last few years of time those criteria are usually included in the addition of project management. This paper provides a new criteria and framework for success in projects in addition to the iron triangle.

This study reveals that there is micro credit's impact on project livestock enterprises in Abbottabad. The micro credit was finance by the Sarah Rural Support Programme for livestock enterprise development in 6 villages of district Abbottabad, NWFP. This study was conducted in April, 2006 and finalizes results in 2007. The data was collected from field survey, SRSP financed to 60 households for livestock enterprise development on pilot basis. During this study all the household who avail the facility of Loan was contacted in order to find out the effect of credit on their livelihood. The major finding was that 33% households utilize the credit and use it for the project. So, the income of the project sponsor was ultimately increased. In a result the increased income positively affect the consumption of food, education of children of the 60 household. It was found out in this study that 67% household did not utilize the credit for the project. They misuse the credit and consume this for personal use. As a result this credit did not affect the income, food consumption of the family and education of the children of the creditor/project sponsor. The recommendation after conducting the study was that such credit should be given to the potential project sponsors; there must be some training for the establishment and development of Livestock projects with proper monitoring of project credit (Ali, Akhtar, 2007).

Pakistan faced lot of challenges since its independence, Two major challenges which Pakistan is facing since independence i.e. revival of economy and poverty elevation. For the said purpose the government of Pakistan has taken lots of initiatives, which also include micro credit disbursement. The main portion of Pakistan population is women, so without their effort/participation it is difficult to remove poverty. He conducted this research at Technology Transfer Institute at Ayub Agriculture Research Institute (AARI), Faisalabad in 2008- 2009 in order to discover the impact of micro-credit schemes initiated under the Punjab Rural Support Program (PRSP) on the socio economic situation of women/female population in the countryside areas of district Faisalabad. 120 women were randomly selected as Sample size from the community organizations (COs) supervised by the PRSP. The data collection method was primary and gathered through well designed interviews and pre-tested questionnaire. This study was conducted in order to find out that micro credit activity, livestock population at farm and

landless families has increased significantly. The result concluded after this study that about 27 percent females said that they feel better in their social status due to increase in income from Livestock by micro-credit. Similarly, they also felt betterment in household consumption (Taj, Sajida, et al 2012).

Ahmad, et al , (2015) conducted a study that whether there is impact of credit on the growth of livestock sector in the rural areas. They choose random sampling approach in order to collect socioeconomic data set to analyze that whether the income from meat and livestock products was more as compared to other food items except fruits, and predict the future role of livestock in our food. They concluded that the credit facility increase the livestock sector more than double of its size, as a result it improved per family per month income from this sector by 181%. The flexibility values of family size, literacy rate (schooling years) and credit were 0.18, 0.05 and 0.06, respectively. So they concluded that there is huge potential in livestock farming that can be explore and exploit employment and may train the untrained rural labor in livestock sector. This sector may lend a hand to ease the increasing population demands on big cities of Pakistan by providing employment opportunities in the rural areas of Pakistan.

Pakistan is the developing country and normally developing country heavily dependent on agriculture production. In this type of economic environment appropriate utilization of institutional credit provided to livestock farmers may bring in lots of benefits for the farmers. This Study tries to find out the impact on proper utilization of agriculture credit gain by the livestock farmers in presence of social, economic and geographical conditions. This has used primary data set of 143 farmers from one district i.e Bahawalnagar from southern Punjab. The study has analyzed the significant impact of the gender and the geographical area of the farmer on credit utilization. A descriptive statistical technique has been used to analyze the nature of relationship between income, off-farm income and herd size as determinant of credit. This study has recommended that the pattern of farmer's prior income diversification is useful in assessment

of credit use response. For the proper utilization of credit the study suggested that selection of gender specific and area specific approaches for agriculture credit limit (Ahmad et al, 2015).

A study was conducted in order to analyze the economize impact of credit on the borrowers in context of micro finance. This tries to find out the outcome of microfinance by using different approaching. The data has been collected from the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund. 30% borrowers were categorized as poor and remaining 70% as non-poor. The impact of credit on poverty status has been found as minor. The net income of Poor bowers i.e. 30% has merely increased 2% in the study period, whereas the consumption has been raised by the Poor's to 10%, which means that shows the prime focus of the poor borrower is to improve its consumption. This study found a significant impact of micro financing on consumption has 6.71 % and income about 6% in case of non borrowers. The further study reflects that non poor borrowers are better in improving the assets as compared to the poor borrowers. It has been analyze that the impact of micro credit on the purchase of house hold durables is nominal in case non poor borrowers whereas poor borrowers more inclined to purchase house hold durable item like fan, bicycle and sewing machines. It has been found out that micro credit has significantly positive impact in their livestock in case of poor borrowers. Whereas it has been found that the pattern of expenditure on social and other items was nominal (Shirazi, 2012).

Bogale and Genene, (2012) conducted a study in Fadis District, in Ethiopia with the main object to analyze the determinants of Poverty, significant the impact of Livestock Credit and household poverty which has been calculated by consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (AE). The sample size was 150 household and data was collected by conducting interviews. In this study the analytical tools has been used which are ordinary least square regression and simulation techniques. The result of multivariate regression concludes that family size in AE, highest education grade completed by any household member in years, size of land cultivated per AE, number of crops cultivated, age of household head in years, livestock holding, amount of credit

received, frequency of extension visit and number of sick individual in the year have statistically significant coefficients. Further added that the last two variables i.e. frequency of extension visit and number of sick individual are not as per previous studies. This study reveals that the marginal change in significant in explanatory variables impact on poverty as a result of rise in consumption expenditure and reduction in different poverty indices. The variable used in the study significantly impact on increase in mean house hold consumption expenditure and there against poverty level of house hold reduces. The study has recommended to policy makers to incorporate these afore mentioned variable while devising policies for reducing the poverty.

In order to conduct the study on impact of intervention made by the Smallholder livestock Development Projects (SLDP) on socioeconomic conditions of the poor people living in 4 Districts were selected from Bangladesh. The interview was conducted in to get the data from the sample of 1000 households in different types of groups. It was analyzed that the members of the project were poor and deprived women as defined in the eligibility criteria of SLDP. This program results in new innovations related to poultry production and lend loans to group member for this adoptions. This program provides employment for poor and needy women which in result generate income. It was observed that the resulted income per household was Taka 398 & average net income of each household from Smallholder livestock Development Projects (SLDP) activities was Taka 140 each week. The study has concluded that income from this program was 35.1% total income of household in the rise of income from this program's activities the household significantly increase the savings. The study has reported cumulative saving per beneficiary as Taka 1181 after participation in the SLDP where as Taka 413 and Taka 768 has been contributed by group saving and own saving respectively. On the same time, the household's utilization for food item especially milk, meat, gain and eggs raised after membership in the program. The study suggested that these projects empower the women and their contribution also rise in decision making. It has also been studied that there is betterment in their socioeconomic condition after joining the SLDP and all creditors wanted to continue as member of SLDP in future (Jahangir, 1997).

The aim of this study is to analyze the role of livestock in reduction of poverty in rural areas in the province of Punjab. For the particular research purpose, District Toba Tek Singh was selected; the reason for this selection is its prime location in the province of Punjab. 600 farmers were selected as farmer from the three Tehsils of district Toba Tek Singh. The major portion of sample i.e 58% reported that livestock increase the income, so this sector is in their priority in future i.e. first place; on the other hand 27 % did not prioritize this sector and categorized this as second place while 11% farmer put livestock at third place. So the study conclude that 96% i.e. majority of the farmer believe that this sector reduce poverty. This study also resulted that the farmers are generating 69 % of income from both crops and livestock of their total income. This study suggested that the active role of the women in livestock have improved income level and consequently decrease poverty. This study also explores a significant relationship between the livestock and crop cultivation in reducing poverty among the small farmers (Hashmi, Maann, Asghar and Riaz, 2007).

This study aimed to analyze the impact of a lending product scheme i.e. the National Livestock Small Holder Loans Scheme (NHSLS) amongst farmers of the Enugu North Agricultural Zone of Enugu State, Nigeria was conducted. The 80 respondents who are divided as 40 project participants and 40 non project participants have been selected for data collection via structured interview schedule. The study has used frequency distribution, percentage, mean and t-test for data analysis and interpretation. The results have shown that due to the bureaucratic process inside the agency (95.0%) and incapability of borrowers in fulfilling the loan process requirements within time period (82.5%) have been highlighted as main reasons in discouraging the effective loan disbursement by the agency. The study has highlighted significant difference ( $t=15.2$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) in mean value of loan applied and actual loan amount sanctioned. The repayment capacity of borrower depends on death of livestock ( $X = 3.0$ ), untimely disbursement of loans ( $X = 3.0$ ) and the small volume of the loans ( $X = 3.0$ ). The Difference in mean annual income before and after availing the facility of farming related scheme has been analyzed as

significant difference ( $t = 17.02$ ,  $P_{0.05}$ ). This paper suggests the federal government to make ensure the availability of funds to the banks for meeting agriculture disbursement related targets so that they may extend loans to the rural farmers. The findings of the study are useful in improving rural development and increase in agriculture production. (Omeje and Ajayi, 2009)

The research has been conducted to check the importance of livestock in improving the food security of small farmers of Punjab province of Pakistan. The sample of 576 small farmers' household level data from the 12 districts of Punjab has been incorporated in this study to analyze significance of relationship by using stratified sampling technique. The results have shown that 19% among the sample households have found food insecure. Furthermore large (cows and buffalos) and small (goats and sheep) livestock assets are significantly positively related to the improvement in food security. It has been found that there are 10.1% to 148.65 chances of increase in household food secure by having one animal in both assets large and small respectively. Furthermore, study suggests that are the other vital factors in improving the food security of household. The study has also found a negative impact of increased family size on household food security. The Study concludes that assurance of rural household's food security is directly related with the growth of livestock sector especially small animal (Bashirab, Schilizzia, and Pandita, 2012).

It has been indentified the public sector institutions are facing liquidity problem which in result lead to deficiency of fund for the livestock credit. It has been analyzed that public sector institutions or other commercial bank sources fail to fetch the saving from their client. It has been also analyzed that credit was disbursed to those who do not need for this the most. In order to analyze that whether there is liquidity problem exist a study was conducted regarding the demand based of borrowing and non borrowing sample were collected from the households having improved technology for dairy. It has been found that all the borrowers who avail the credit facility do not have the liquidity constraint on the other hand some borrowers and some

non-borrowers were facing liquidity problem but they couldn't avail the credit facility because they do not have the access. Logical regression were use to prove that sex and education of the household chief, training in daily, and no of increased cattle at the farm was significantly affect the borrowing and liquidity position of a household. It has also been observed that he degree and direction of effect was not equal in all the cases in the sample. The analysis based of the fact it had been suggested that combination of bother the public and commercial finance may overcome the problem i.e inadequate credit supply, on the other hand financing for the inventory like input supplier & service provider may also be provided in order the gain credit worthiness (jabbar, Ehui, Kaufmann 2002).

A study was conducted to check the quality of livestock investments made by the members of India's Rural Development Programme (IRDP) at Southern Indian's two villages. The profit from livestock sector for the members of IRDP members and non members has analyzed, it is find out that the members of IRDP avail the subsidized loan, on the other hand they buy the milch animal at higher rate due to inflation which may not be rewarded by higher livestock quality. The market condition in livestock sector may results in negative relation and the effectiveness of the credit in the imperfect market competition may leads towards the obstruct the decrease the capital of the poor (Seabright, 2002).

In Nigeria, Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS) was introduced in Etche, The local Government area of Rivers State. A study was conducted to analyze the loan repayment from the livestock farmers. 126 farmer were selected though Simple Random Sampling techniques in order to conduct the study. The tool used to gather the data were well structured and pre-tested questionnaires. The descriptive statistics and multiple regression were use to analyze the data. It has been find out that males were 71.43%, married 95.24% and 95.24% had one type of education. The major income group was between N50,000-N100,000 with 42.85% farmer fall in this group. It been reveal that the loan settlement from the farmer was majorly affected by age,

interest rate, delay in loan disbursement & farming experience. The most important factors for loan settlement was lack of collateral, delay in disbursement, high interest rates, lack of collateral, natural disaster and diseases infestation & excessive bureaucratic procedures. Timely disbursement of loan, introduction of concessionary interest rates, agricultural insurance scheme and broadening of extension services may be ensured to less severe the problem and may ensure the upward trend in credit scheme (Ugwumba & Omojola, 2013).

It has been observed that there is an increasing trend in the demand for meat and fish in Vietnam, Hai Doung Province. The sector for growth in agriculture is the animal production. It has been observed that there is limited credit facility available. The purpose of this study was to reveal the factors affecting the credit, factor affecting the accessibility and influence of credit and non-credit factor on animal production. In order to study the household was surveyed who was having the animal and who was intention to have animals need credit for their nourishment. It has been observed that 52% household from the sample try to avail the credit from commercial banks the rest of house hold thinks that they cannot avail loans. While analyzing the households it has been observed that physical collateral, the area of fish pond and social relationship influence the chances of availing the credit access in order to animal producing. Further the area for fish pond, number of labors and share of income from animal influence the credit which was sanctioned by commercial banks. The 71% of household encounter credit constraints in Hai Doung Province. It has been observed that both the animal based group and the non animal based group influence from the credit constraints. There was unusual credit accessibility for livestock projects in households. So if we conclude it was observed that the credit constraint households could not gained income if we compare with non credit constraint households. The credit supply for the livestock project may increase the animal production as well as the income of the households. It is suggested after the analysis that the local body should ease the credit facility for the livestock projects in order to increase the animal production and income of the household. It has also been suggested that for the livestock project credit should be available to purchasing the feed for the animal (Minh, 2014).

There is significant contribution of livestock in the livelihoods of coconut based household in Nvuma, which have coconut growing community. In order to analyze the poverty reduction through livestock a study was conducted in Nvuma i.e. coconut growing community. The study was conducted by the survey to recognize the requirement, opportunities and problem encounter the farmers for the livestock projects. This study also reveals the role of livestock in the farmer of coconut growing community. For the livestock projects, the farmers were provided credit, training and technical knowhow. It has been observed that the livestock increase the income, insurance saving, food consumption and employment in the coconut growing community. It has also been observed that farmers who were engage in the livestock, there is increase in their knowledge about livestock nourishment needs, feeding need and illness control. It has been further analyzed that the income from the livestock was firstly invested in insurance saving after that the family expenses i.e. medical and education of the children were paid. The credit disbursement to the farmers provided a plate farm to the farmers to establish a well structured livestock sector. It is suggested that there must be some veterinary service provider for the successful completion of the livestock projects initiated by the household farmers of the coconut growing community. It is recommended that the local government agencies and NGOs supports should also be provided (Bonsu, Dery, 2009).

A study was conducted with the aim to analyze that the agriculture producer not involve in livestock project may eliminate the poverty by participating in livestock. For the said purpose the sample of 143 agriculture producer was selected in 2002 that were not engage in livestock projects. The data was collected from these farmers through direct survey interviews. The study was conducted Colombia's five regions which were considering very import in Colombia. It was observed in all five regions that there had the livestock but due to liquidity problem they have to sell their livestock. In fact it was noticed that the majority of the people sold their livestock because they have to pay health bills, debt settlement and house hold use in case of crop destroyed because of harsh weather. In one region i.e. Antioquia the farmers are willing to

engage in livestock if they provided the opportunity. It was also noticed that farmer strongly believed that having the livestock means there are chances of increase in saving and capital. Other thing which people believe that livestock can provide beef and milk for their own family consumption. Farmers also prefer to have livestock because this decrease the risk in case of crop failure and livestock may also provide fertilizer for their farms. It has been also analyzed that the milking cow is preference of the farmer. After analyzing the study it was suggested that government should initiate the steps to provide credit facility for livestock projects in order to facilitate the farmers as the farmer believe that the livestock increase their quality of life(Holmann, Rivas, Urbina, giraldo at all, 2005).

The participation of women in agriculture sector (crop and livestock activities) was observed. The selected area for the study was in South Punjab's Tehsil Taunsa of District D.G Khan. Pre-tested questionnaire were use to gather the primary data. The tool use on the data for analysis was Linear Regression, Participation indices and simple descriptive. It was analyzed that female engage in management of livestock activities as well as crop production. It is fact that women has more capacity to perform actions like cotton picking & lint clear out, harvesting, feeding the animal, milking of animals, farm clear out, taking care of livestock and ghee manufacturing. The mean prove that the females engagement in agriculture and livestock management is very low but the output in livestock management was more as comparatively crop production. The result of regression analysis proved that age, education, income from farm, family size, landholding and working hours and livestock contribution may affect the participation of women in crop production. Furthermore, the factor affect the women participation in livestock are age, education, family type, working hours and experience. The crop participation index and livestock participation index are the index through which women involvement is measured. These indexes can be measured through contacts, age, experience, farm income, access to credit and working hours which influence women involvement in agriculture sector. After studying it was suggested that providing credit facilities, training and education facilities in order to best utilization in agriculture sector ( Zahoor, Fakher, Ali and Sarwar, 2013).

Hussain, Turab (1997) conducted the study which showed that, while lending the agricultural credit, bank's aim is to earn profit rather than to expand the agricultural sector. In order to achieve such motives, banks create the network of perspective and potential clients deprived of credit facilities. Commercial banks not often cater the requirements of small landholders. After selection of the borrowers, banks waste too much time in the processing of loan applications that cause excessive delay in providing inputs to the crops that in the end results into reduced production. Through this question the researcher has tried to know the relationship of these two variables i.e. the agricultural credit and profit of the Banks.

## 2.1 Literature Gap

The livestock sector is huge sector, which include Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Camels, Horses, Asses and Mules. Formally all the researches encompass this whole sector. The proposed study will only cover the credit facility effect on Livestock farming Goat and Sheep rather than whole sector. Furthermore this study will focus on the effect of credit avail from one specialized bank i.e. PPCBL.

## Chapter No. 3

### 3. Research Methodology

In order to access the impact of Agriculture credit for livestock farming goat & Sheep on Project Sponsor/Creditor's Savings, Education of Children and Food Consumption a questionnaire based study was conducted.

#### 3.1 Target Population

In order to conduct the study the target population was the borrowers of PPCBL, who avail the credit facility of Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep from 6 branches in Faisalabad Zone which was randomly selected. The aim of the research is to evaluate the Projects of Livestock Farming Goat and sheep that availed the credit facility from The Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank LTD. The target population is the creditor who avail credit facility of Project Livestock Farming Goat and Sheep, all other type of the borrowers are excluded.

#### 3.2 Place of Study

PPCBL extend its credit facility in all over the Punjab, PPCBL divide Punjab in nine Zones/Regions on administrative ground which are further sub divided into 36 districts. The proposed study was conducted in Faisalabad Division, Punjab, which is divided in three districts on administrative ground. Two branches were randomly selected from each district in order to conduct the study i.e. Moregarh Maharaja, Chiniot, Shorkot, Lalian Sammundri and Tandlianwala. This Zone is selected because it central location and volume of Loan is medium as compare to other zones.

#### 3.3 Research Design

Personal visit was conducted to the branches i.e Shorkot, Moregarh Maharaja, Chiniot, Lalian, Tandlianwala and Sammundri in order to determine the socio economic factor with the help of questionnaire. The total sample size was 123 households.

### 3.4 Sample Size

According to the Miles, J. N. V. & Shevlin, M., ( 2001) the sample size should be as the preferences of researches and the type and nature of research should be adopted while selecting sample size. (Hair, et. al., 2006) concluded the in order to select the sample size it is the basic rule that it should symbolize your selected population efficiently, it is not possible to get the sample size as the whole population. The results calculated are insignificant in case of the sample size is very small.

According to the Cohen, (1968) the larger the sample size the will give us the batter results but it has been revealed by hair, et. Al., (2006) that the sample size should not be too large and not too small. There must be optimum rage i.e. 100-200

Researcher like Green, (1991) concluded that the sample size should be according to the number of variable chosen in the study. According to the Field, (2009) concluded a rule of thumb in order to simplify the selection of sample size. He concluded that 10-15 case of sample for one independent variable.

(Green, 1991) is of the opinion that sample size can be selected on the basis of what the researcher prefers to test i.e. overall model or individual independent variables predictability power. For overall model  $50 + 8$  (# of IVs) and for individual variables  $104 +$  (# of IVs).

Ideally examiners prefer both measure to be high and for that they choose the higher of the two values calculated from the above mentioned formulas (Field, 2009).More

In view of above all it seems quite difficult determine the size of the sample. Krejcie and Morgan, (1970) draw a table in order to easiness in determining the size of the sample and to ensure the good model which is as follows:-

<i>Total</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sample</i>
10 ⇒	10	220 ⇒	140	1200 ⇒	291
15 ⇒	14	230 ⇒	144	1300 ⇒	297
20 ⇒	19	240 ⇒	148	1400 ⇒	302
25 ⇒	24	250 ⇒	152	1500 ⇒	306
30 ⇒	28	260 ⇒	155	1600 ⇒	310
35 ⇒	32	270 ⇒	159	1700 ⇒	313
40 ⇒	36	280 ⇒	162	1800 ⇒	317
45 ⇒	40	290 ⇒	165	1900 ⇒	320
50 ⇒	44	300 ⇒	169	2000 ⇒	322
55 ⇒	48	320 ⇒	175	2200 ⇒	327
60 ⇒	52	340 ⇒	181	2400 ⇒	331
65 ⇒	56	360 ⇒	186	2600 ⇒	335
70 ⇒	59	380 ⇒	191	2800 ⇒	338
75 ⇒	63	400 ⇒	196	3000 ⇒	341
80 ⇒	66	420 ⇒	201	3500 ⇒	346
85 ⇒	70	440 ⇒	205	4000 ⇒	351
90 ⇒	73	460 ⇒	210	4500 ⇒	354
95 ⇒	76	480 ⇒	214	5000 ⇒	357
100 ⇒	80	500 ⇒	217	6000 ⇒	361
110 ⇒	86	550 ⇒	226	7000 ⇒	364
120 ⇒	92	600 ⇒	234	8000 ⇒	367
130 ⇒	97	650 ⇒	242	9000 ⇒	368
140 ⇒	103	700 ⇒	248	10000 ⇒	370
150 ⇒	108	750 ⇒	254	15000 ⇒	375
160 ⇒	113	800 ⇒	260	20000 ⇒	377
170 ⇒	118	850 ⇒	265	30000 ⇒	379
180 ⇒	123	900 ⇒	269	40000 ⇒	380
190 ⇒	127	950 ⇒	274	50000 ⇒	381
200 ⇒	132	1000 ⇒	278	75000 ⇒	382
210 ⇒	136	1100 ⇒	285	100000 ⇒	384

Table -1 Sample Size of Given Population

In the light of above mention table by the Krejcie and Morgan, (1970) it was concluded that for the population of 177 the sample size is 123 for further analysis.

### 3.5 Sampling Techniques

The creditors who avail the facility of credit for the project livestock farming Goat and Sheep from PPCBL was the target population. Simple Random Sampling technique was adopted / used for obtaining the sample to represent the whole population 177 i.e. creditor for Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep as on 31.12.2015 avail the facility of credit from 6 branches of PPCBL

i.e Shorkot, Moregarh Maharaja, Chiniot, Lalian, Tandlianwala & Sammundri and completion of research study. There were so many lending products for general public, but we will use Simple random Sample in order to choose the creditors of Project Livestock Farming goat and Sheep. The simple random Sampling was the most suitable technique for the purpose.

### 3.6 Data Collection Sources

In order to gather the information needed in this study, the non structured interviews and interaction meetings were used as techniques of data collection. The questionnaire was selected as important tool of collecting data from the targeted borrowers/ respondents due to its strength of capturing empirical data in both informal and formal setting . On the other hand, information regarding the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep were collected from the Bank employees and key informants. All the questioners were delivered to the borrowers through Agricultural Credit Recovery Officers (ACROs) of the respective branches at personal visit of the researcher in some branches. This could only happen with the help and cooperation of the Branch Managers of these branches.

Both primary and secondary data were collected to achieve the study objectives. The secondary data from the different sources such as government offices, Bank staff was collected. The types of the data gathered were the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep credit disbursed by the PPCBL in the rural area and suggestions by the borrowers to obtain the financing facility from the bank.

Collection of data from the respondent was complicated & tricky job as the majority of the borrowers of the Bank were illiterate person and do not have sufficient know how about the research requirements and they were afraid of replying the questions. However, the most difficult task in this research study was done effectively so that the reliable results of the study could be shaped. The experience faced in Moregarh Maharajah branch was tough as compared to the borrowers of other Branch and Moregarh Maharajah surrounding areas were found rough and tough areas due to which collection of information from this area was very difficult as compared to the rest of the Branches. 123 questionnaires were distributed but 120 questionnaires were collected.

## Chapter No. 4

### 4. Data Collection and Reliability

Results of observational study

As described above the scope of study covers 6 branches of Faisalabad Zone i.e. Shorkot, Moregarh Maharaja, Chiniot, Lalian, Tandlianwala and Sammundri. The data was collected through pretested questionnaire which is divided into two section, The section No 1 consist of general information regarding demographics and general information about Project creditors while the Section no 2 consist of the questions regarding the hypothesis from the 120 creditor avail the credit facility of Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep were randomly selected. The detailed analysis of the results of the study is described below:

#### 4.1 Sample Profile

##### Social and Economic Conditions

The first factor considered was the age of the respondent. The age was divided into four categorizes i.e. 20-30, 31-40, 41-50, 50+. Considering the values the creditors who were at the age 20-30 were 10.8 %, 31-40 were 49.2%, 40-50 were 30% and 50+ were 10.0 % respectively.

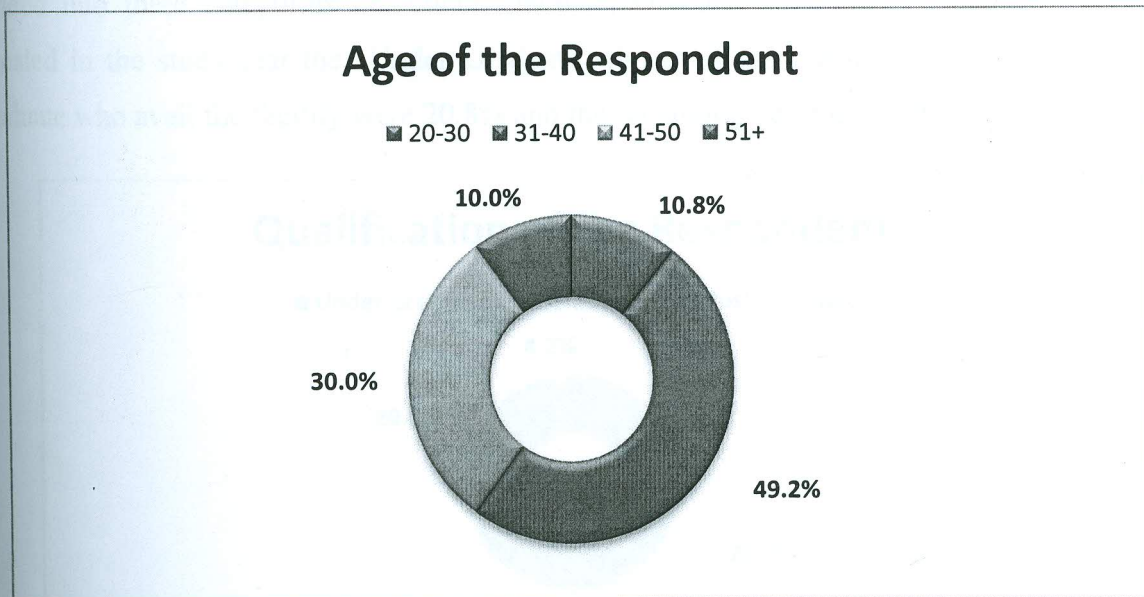


Fig 4-1 Age of the Respondent in percentage

This study concludes that the respondent's gender for both males and female were 87.5% and 12.5% respectively.

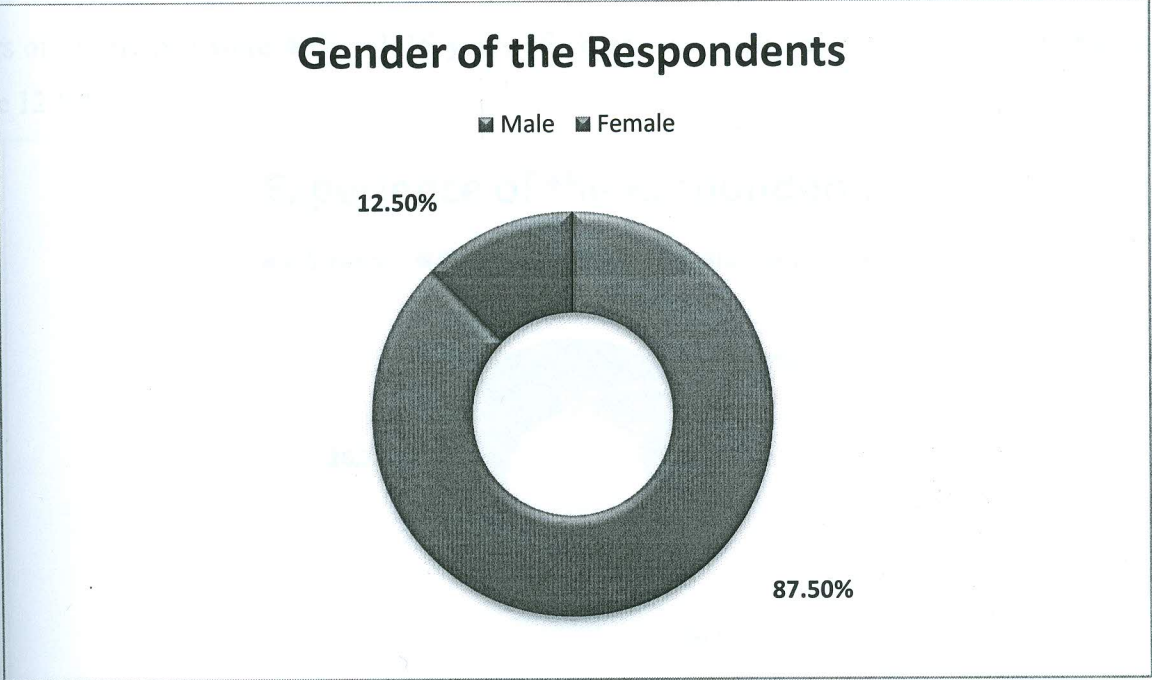


Fig 4-2 Gender of the Respondent in percentage

The next factor was the qualification of the respondents; the qualification of the respondents is divided into three categories i.e. under graduate, Graduate and Post Graduate. it has been revealed in the study that the Under Graduate who avail the credit facility were 75% , The Graduate who avail the facility were 20.8% and the remaining i.e. Post Graduate were 4.2%.

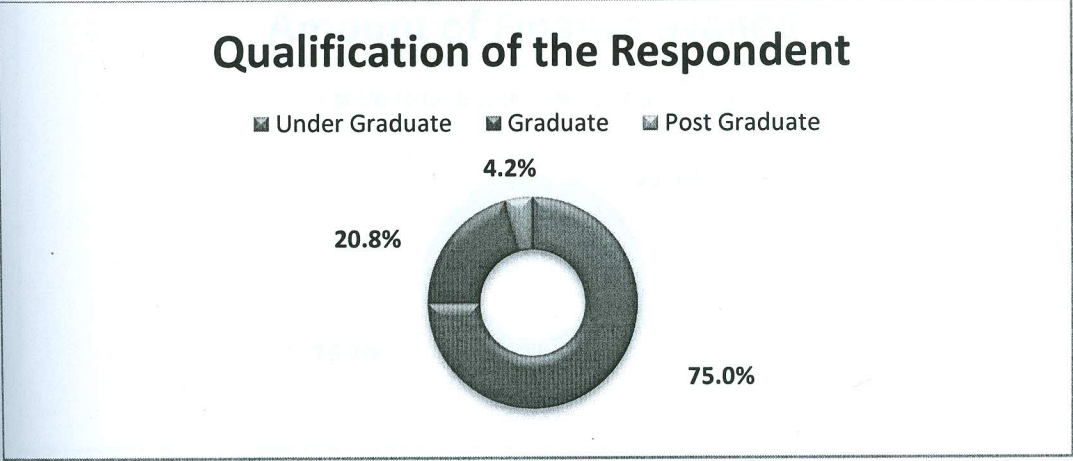


Fig 4-3 Qualification of the Respondent

The next factor was the Experience of the creditors who availed the facility of credit for Project livestock farming Goat and Sheep. The experience was divided into four categories i.e. 0-5, 6-10, 11-15 and 15+. It was noticed that creditor's having; 0-5 years of experience were 20.8%, 6-10 years of experience were 40%, 11-15 years of experience were 26.7%, 15+ years of experience were 12.5 %,

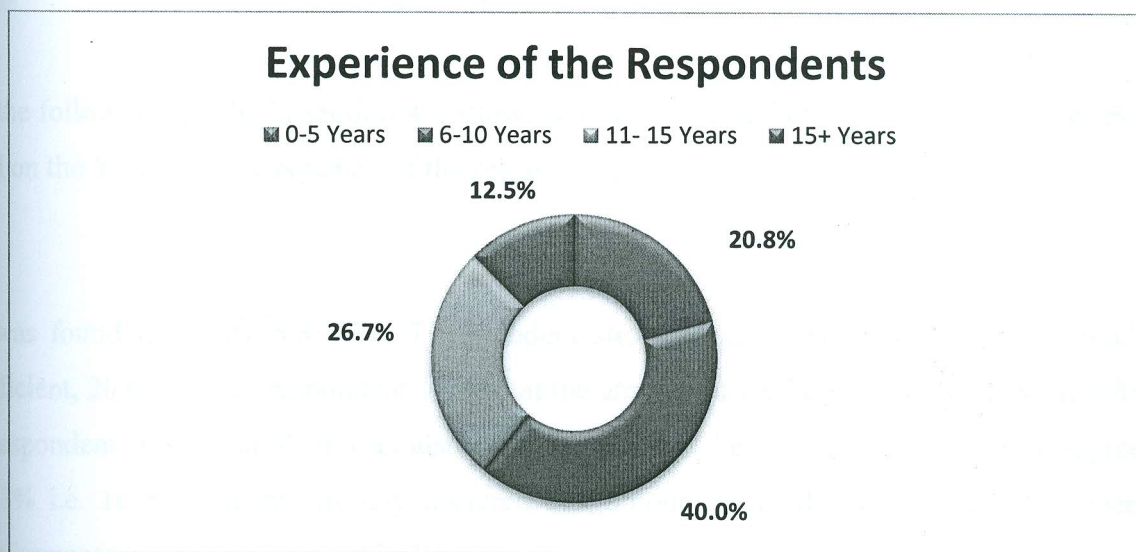


Fig 4-4 Professional Experience of the Respondent

The amount of finance in these projects is divided into two categories, i.e. finance up to One Hundred thousand and finance up to Two Lack. The respondent who availed the amount of credit up to one lack were 23.3% and the respondent who avail the amount of credit up to two lacks were 76.7%.

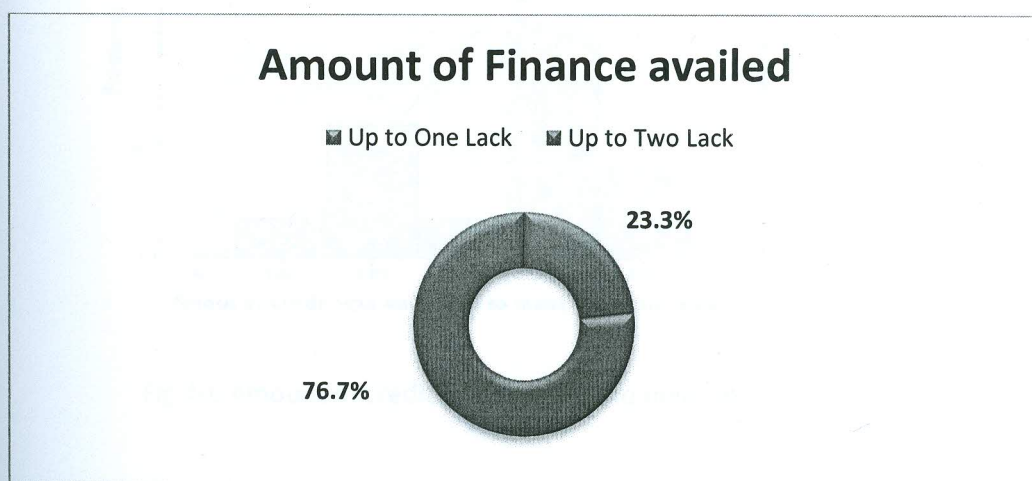


Fig 4-5 Amount of Finance availed by the Respondent

The following graphs shows the responses of the respondents based upon the questions from the questionnaire, These questions response was gathered on the bases of likert scale which is as follows,

1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree, 5 = Strongly Disagree

In the following graphs in section 4.2 shows that on the X-Axis the above likert scale response and on the Y-Axis The frequency of the respondents showed.

It was found that only 5.8% i.e. 7 respondent strongly agree that the amount of credit was sufficient, 20.0% i.e. 24 respondent agree that the amount of credit was sufficient while 5.8% i.e. 7 respondent were neutral. It was also find out the 55% i.e. 66 respondent were disagree and 13.3% i.e. 16 respondent strongly disagree that amount of credit was sufficient to meet the requirements which can be graphically presented here under.

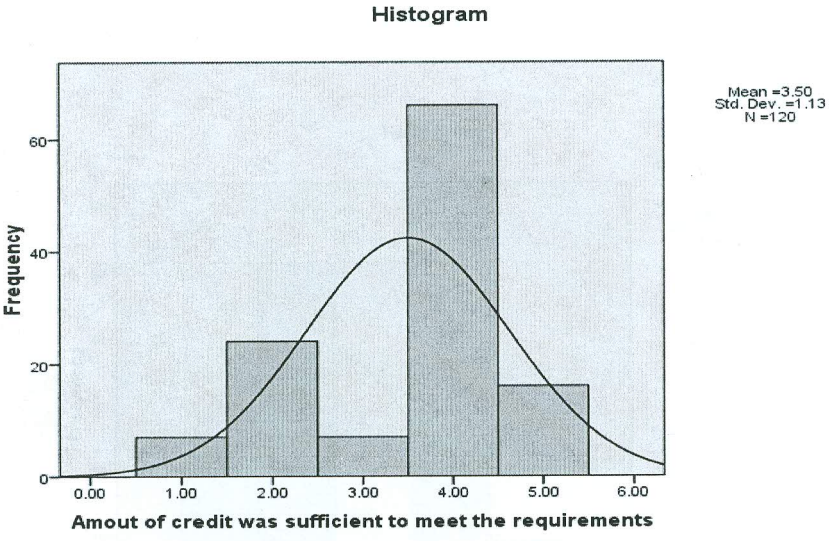


Fig 4-6 Amount of credit was sufficient to meet the requirement

## Credit Utilization

58.3% of the respondents agreed that credit facility availed was necessary

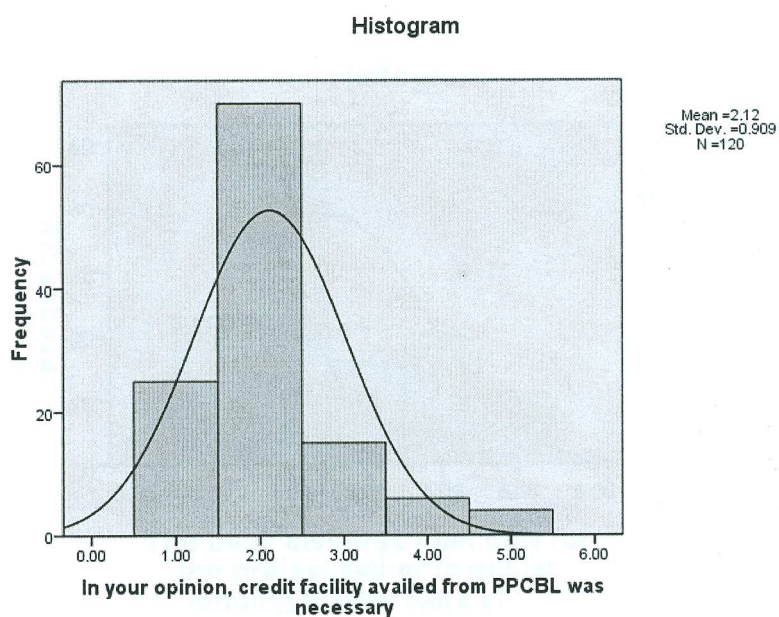


Fig 4-7 Credit Facility Availed from PPCBL was necessary

51% of the respondents agreed that the amount was fully utilized for Project Livestock Farming Goat and Sheep

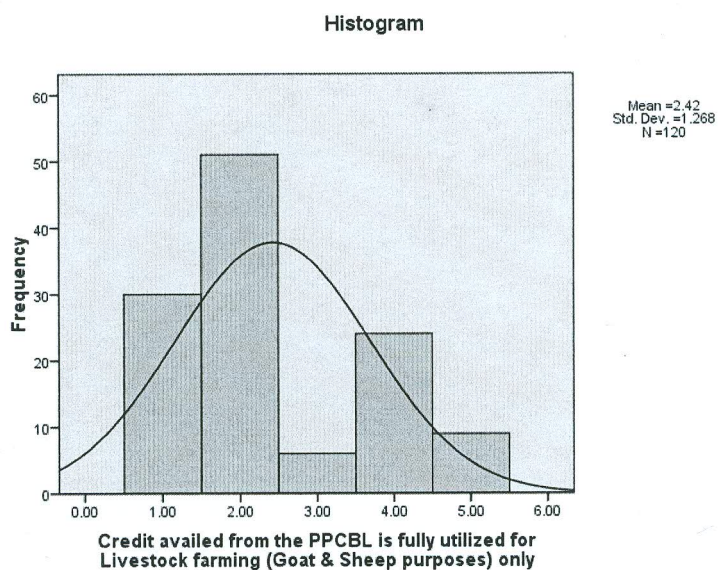


Fig 4-8 Credit is fully utilized for Project Livestock Farming Goat and Sheep

50% of the respondents agree that PPCBL provide credit for Project Livestock Farming Goat and Sheep rather than profitability.

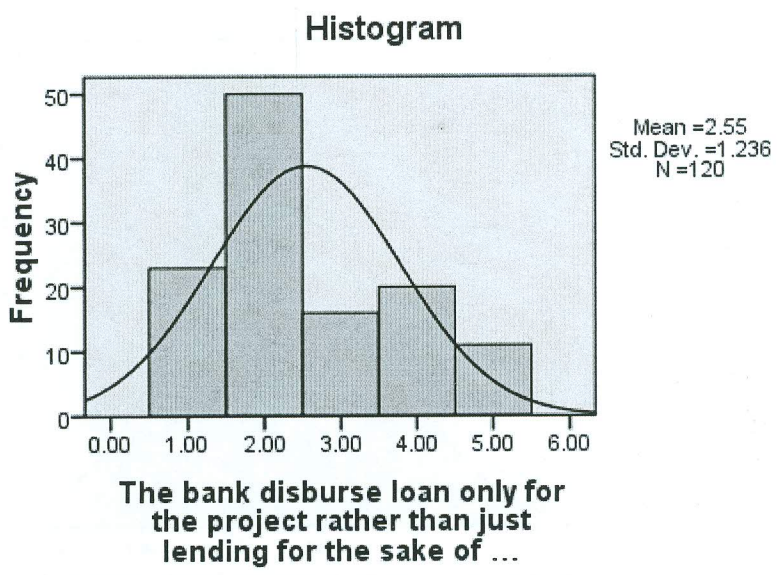


Fig 4-9 The Bank disburse loan for the project rather than just lending for the sake of own profitability

## Credit Repayment

49% of the respondents agreed that if loan was not utilized they will encounter the problem.

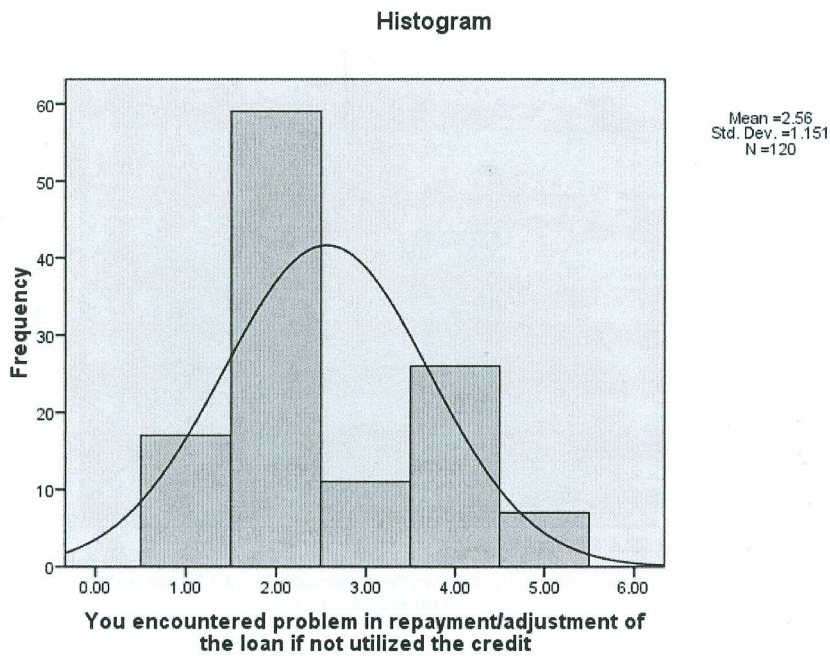


Fig 4-10 Did you encounter problem in repayment in case of funds not utilized for said purpose

41% of the respondents agreed that it was easy to adjust the loan

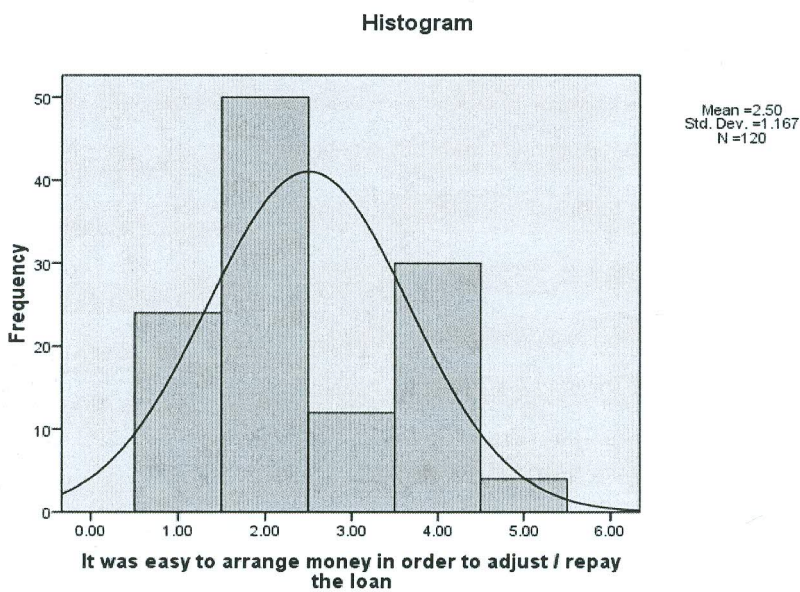


Fig 4-11 It was easy to arrange money in order to adjust the loan

34.2% of the respondents agreed that they did not borrow the money in order to adjust the loan.

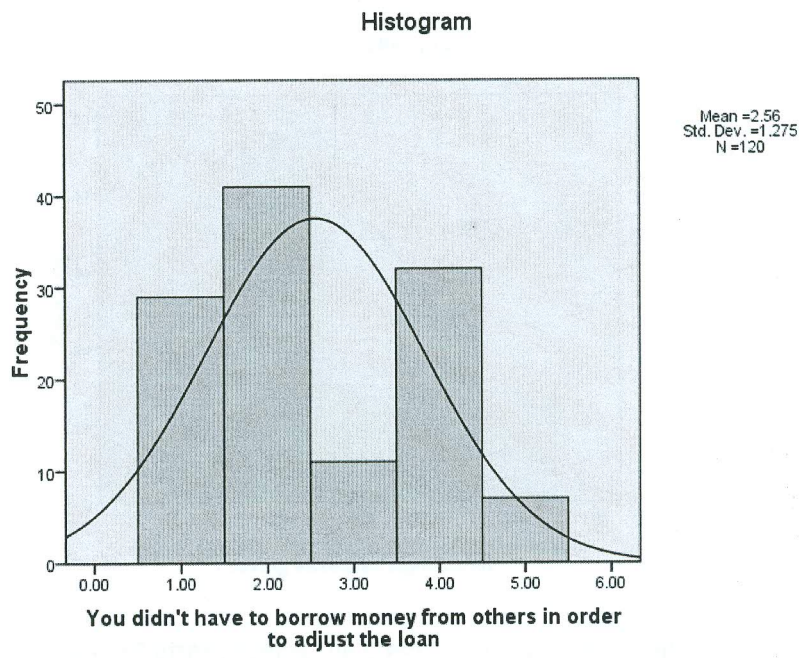


Fig 4-12 Respondent Did not borrow money in order to adjust the loan

## Impact On Saving

40.0% of the respondents agreed that the saving increased after availing the credit facility

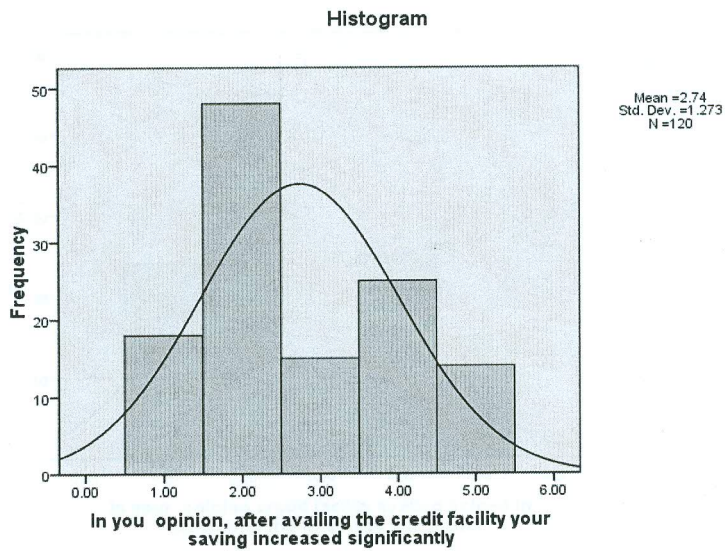


Fig 4-13 after availing the credit saving increased significantly

49.2% of the respondents agreed that their income was stagnant before availing the credit facility

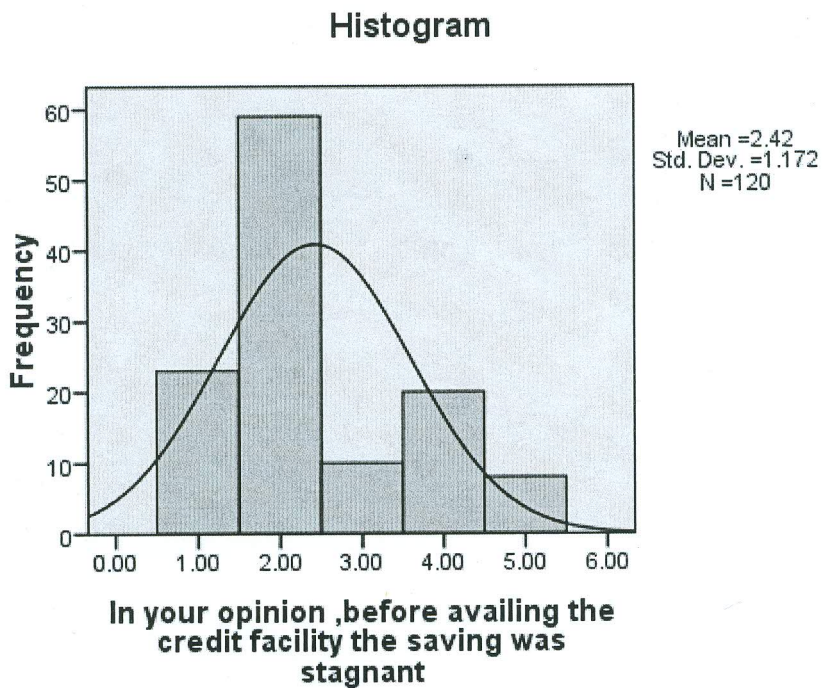


Fig 4-14 before availing the credit saving was stagnant

37.5% of the respondents agreed that credit help in expanding their business and Profit.

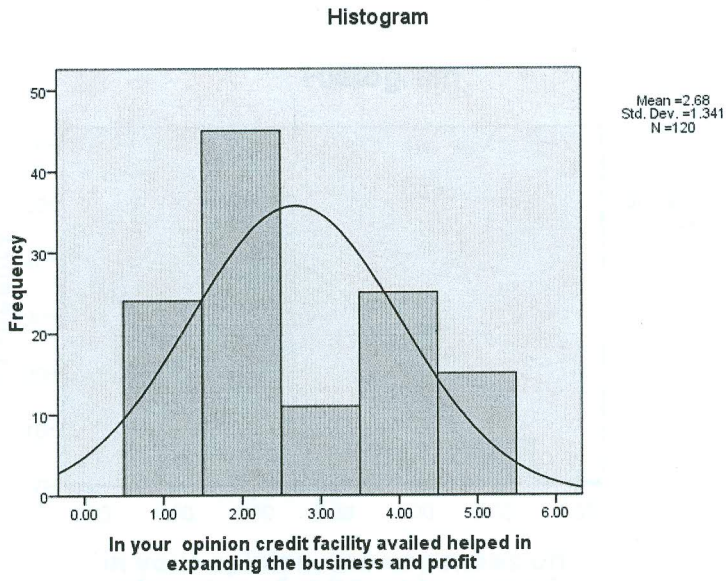


Fig 4-15 Credit help in expanding their business and profit

**Impact on Education of Children**

42.5% of the respondents agreed that expenses on education of the children increased after credit.

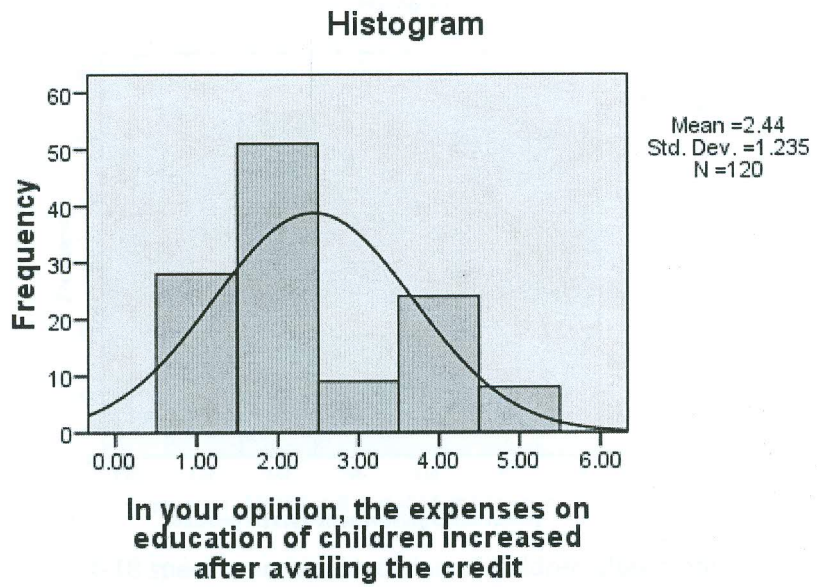


Fig 4-16 Expenses on education of the children increased

40.8% of the respondents agreed that no of children going to school increased after credit

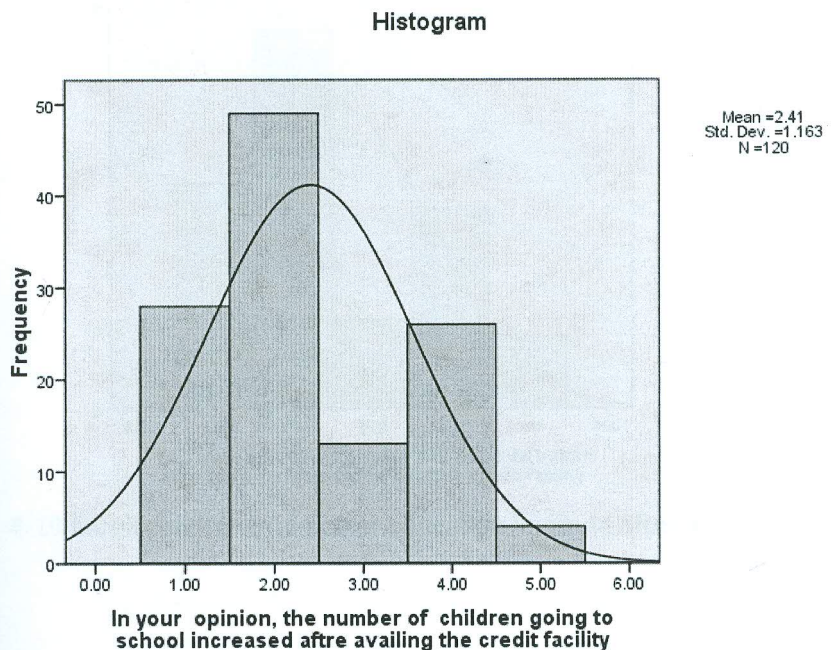
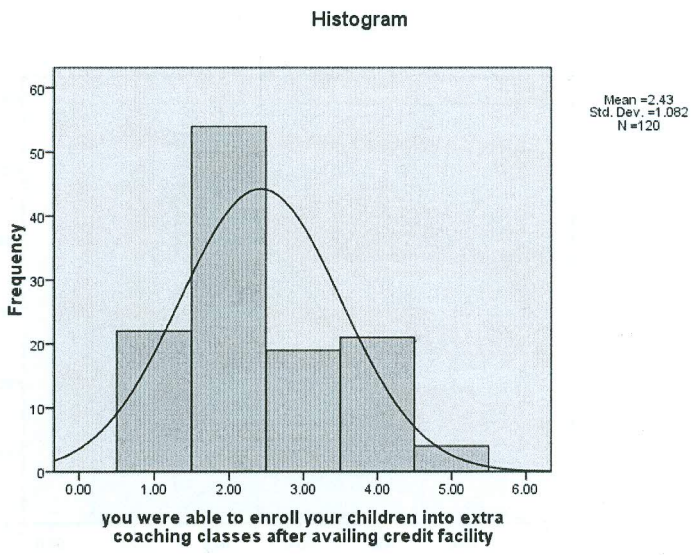


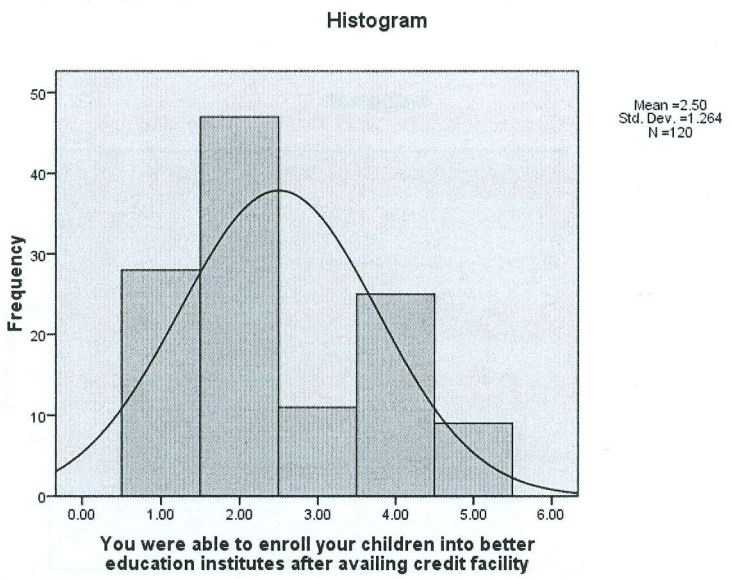
Fig 4-17 No. of Children going to school increased after credit

45.0 % of the respondents agreed that they enroll their children into extra coaching class after availing credit



4-18 spent more on education of children after credit

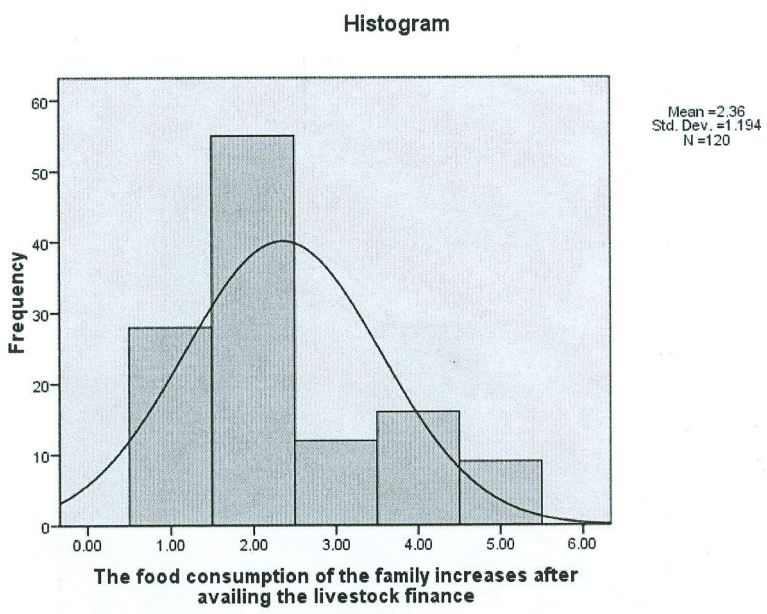
39.2% of the respondents agreed that they enroll their children in batter school after availing credit



4-19 Enroll children into better education institute after availing credit

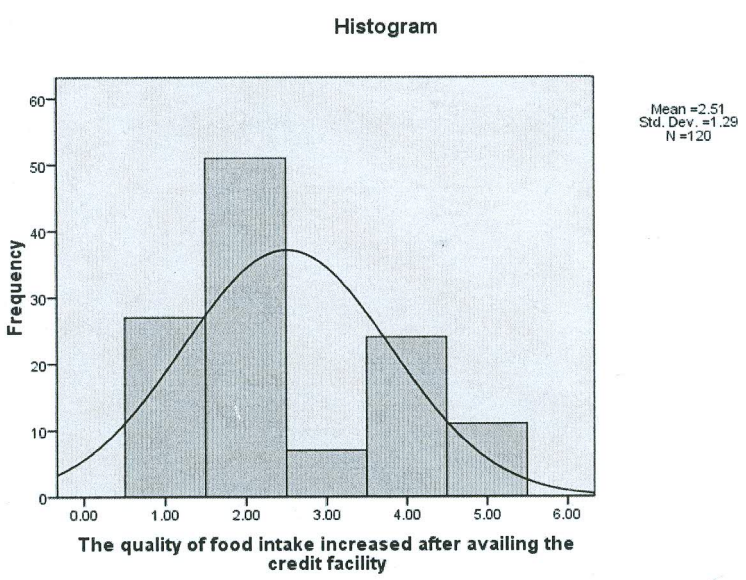
### Impact of Food Consumption

45.8% of the respondents agreed that the food consumption of the family increases after credit facility



4-20 Food consumption of the family increased after credit

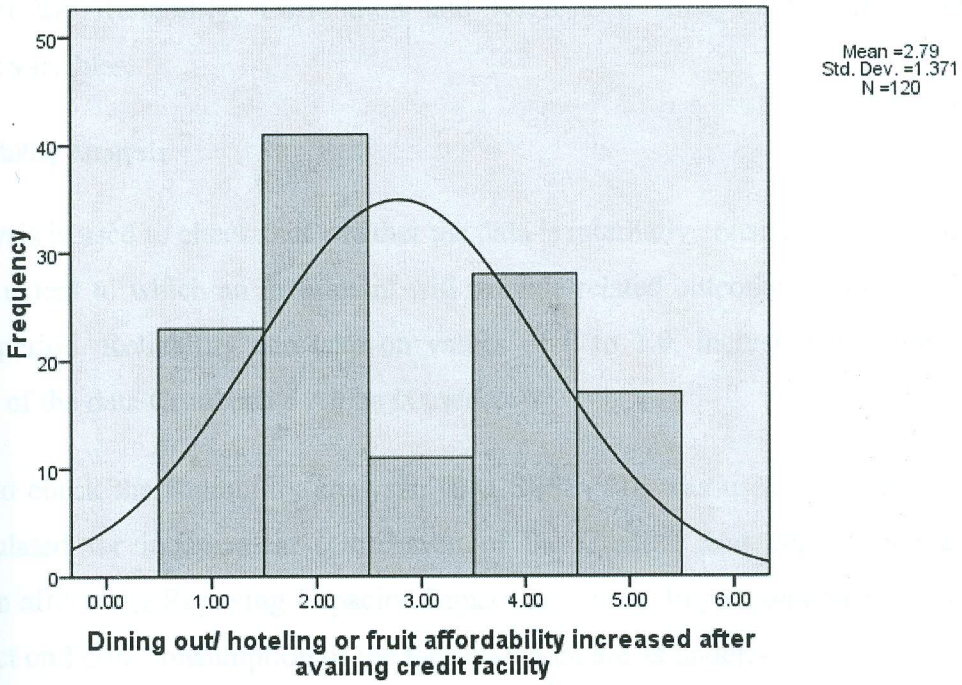
42.4% of the respondents agreed that intake of family increased after availing the credit



4-21 Quality of food intake of the family increased after credit

32.4% of the respondents agreed that the dining out affordability increased after availing the credit

Histogram



4-22 Dining out/hoteling or fruit affordability increase after availing the credit

### 4.3 Statistical Analysis

In order to conduct the Statistical Analysis IBM SPSS v16 was used. We use this for the purpose to conduct the Reliability, Correlation and Regression Analysis for the independent and dependent variables.

#### 4.3.1 Reliability Analysis

This analysis is used to check that whether the data is internally consistent which means that how much the extent to which an instrument will provide related outcome for the similar persons at different period. Reliability can take on values of 0 to 1.0, inclusive. In order to check the reliability of the data Cronbach's Alpha is used.

In order to check the Reliability analysis, IBM SPSS V16 was used. cronbach's Alpha values was calculated for independent (Utilization of the Credit ) and dependent variable (Credit Utilization affects the Repaying Capacity, Impact on saving, Impact on education of the children and Impact on Food Consumption of the family) which are as under:-

#### Case Utilization Summary for All Variables

		N	%
Cases	Valid	120	100.0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	.0
	Total	120	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics**

Variable Name	Variable Type	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Utilization of Credit	Independent Variable	.762	3
Credit Utilization affects the Repaying Capacity	Dependent Variable	.744	3
Impact on Saving	Dependent Variable	.814	3
Impact on Education of the Children	Dependent Variable	.857	4
Impact on Food Consumption	Dependent Variable	.874	3

*Table – 2 Reliability Analysis*

**4.3.1.1 Interpretation the Results of Reliability Analysis**

If we conclude from the above results of Cronbach’s Alpha two variable which fall in  $0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$  are acceptable while the results fall under the results fall into  $0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$  are good. (George et al, 2003), which means that the instrument’s reliability is good i.e. Questionnaire. The variable will provide the result with consistency.

**4.3.2 Regression Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Creditor’s Repayment Capacity of the Project Sponsor.**

This analysis was conducted after the correlation analysis. The correlation analysis result as shown in Appendix B (Table 1). The result 0.711 of the correlation shows that there is relationship between the Dependent Variable and Independent variable. After the confirmation that there is the relationship we further conducted the R Square. According to the Rumsey, D. J.(2007) 0.711 means a strong uphill (positive) linear relationship.

R<sup>2</sup>:

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.711 <sup>a</sup>	.505	.501	2.06594	1.924

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization
- b. Dependent Variable: Repayment

*Table – 3 Model Summary for Credit Utilization and repayment*

**4.3.2.1 Interpretation of results for R<sup>2</sup>:**

The analysis was conducted in IBM SPSS V16 which results are shown in above mention table. The above mention table consists of the result which shows the values of R, R Square and Adjusted R Square. These results are used to confirm the overall fitness of the model. Following is the detail of the results.

R<sup>2</sup> is used to analyze the total variability for the Dependent Variable i.e. Repayment capacity by the independent variables (IV) i.e. credit utilization.

The model was found to good because it has been proved that the independent variable i.e. credit utilization fit with dependent variable i.e repayment capacity. The result shows that there is variability of more than 71% in dependent variable i.e repayment capacity due to the independent variable i.e. credit utilization. It has been also concluded from the above table that the value of R<sup>2</sup> and adjusted R<sup>2</sup> do not have too much gap, there is only the difference of .004 which results that there is no redundant values while the values of P is less than 0.05 which results that the strength of model fitness.

**4.3.2.2 Durbin Watson Test**

According to Durbin, J., & Watson, G. S., (1951) the test of Durbin Watson should be done in order to confirm that the serial co-relations between errors. This test help in checking the amount of correlation exist in nearby residuals via measuring the assumptions of independent error (Field, 2009). According to researchers it is concluded that Durbin Watson test’s value can range predictably as a general rule of thumb b/w 1 & 3 and is conditional upon no of Independent variables (IV) used and the total set of data (Field, 2009). (Durbin, J., & Watson, G. S., 1951) the study suggest that the perfect value for Durbin Watson test is around 2.0 that confirm non-correlation of residual or deviations b/w regression line & actual points, which conclude that it is fit for achieving the results.

**4.3.3 F-Test ANOVA for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Repayment Capacity of the Project Sponsor**

**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	514.731	1	514.731	120.600	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	503.635	118	4.268		
	Total	1018.367	119			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization

b. Dependent Variable: Repayment

*Table – 4 F-Test ANOVA Credit Utilization and repayment*

**4.3.3.1 Interpretation of results of F-Test ANOVA**

ANOVA analysis in prepared in multivariate regression analysis, this is also called F-Test. This test is used in order to determine that whether partiality of the model by rejecting the null hypothesis i.e. Project livestock Farming Goat and sheep credit utilization has no effect on the repayment of the creditors. The above results reveal that the p value as Sig is .000, which is less than 0.05 or 0.01; the value of F is high, So we may say that on the basis of before said we can reject the null hypothesis and we can conclude that there is strong relationship between the independent variable i.e credit utilization with dependent variable i.e. credit utilization has impact on creditor’s repayment capacity.

#### 4.3.4 Co-efficient Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Repayment Capacity of the Project Sponsor

Co-efficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.418	.510		4.746	.000
Utilization	.733	.067	.711	10.982	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Repayment

Table – 5 Co-efficient Analysis Credit Utilization and repayment

#### 4.3.4.1 Interpretation of results for Co-efficient Analysis:

One the basis of above said result in Table 4 we may conclude that these result rejects null hypothesis and prove that there is strong predictive ability for Independent variable for dependent variable. The value of Sig. is less than .000 which also proves that there is strong relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable.

##### 4.3.4.1.1 Relationship b/w Independent variable (IV) & Dependent variables (DV):

From the above table we can derive that sign of beta is positive for independent variable which shows that the independent variable has positively related to dependent variable. (Field, 2009) concluded that this results leads to increase in independent will eventually increase in dependent variable.

So we may conclude that Project Sponsor who utilizes the credit facility for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep has good repayment capacity of the credit and there is positive relation between the credit utilization and repayment of the credit.

Utilize the credit facility for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep ∞ good repayment capacity of the credit.

#### 4.3.4.1.2 Overall contribution of Independent Variable in the Model:

(Field, 2009) According to his study it is concluded that the value of standardized coefficient of beta give us the assessment of role among the independent variables in predicting dependent variable.

So, the value of Standardize coefficient of beta gives the predictability impact on each variable in the model. The dependent variable repayment of credit shows that it 71% depend upon the independent variable. The P value for sig is less than 0.05 which prove that there is strong possibility of predictability among variables (Cooper, D. & Schindler, P., 2013)

Independent Variable	Standardized Coefficient (Beta)	P-value (Sig.)
Independent Variable	0.71	< 0.05

#### 4.3.5 Regression Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Saving of the Project Sponsor.

The correlation analysis was conducted in IBM SPSS. The result of correlation between the Utilizing the credit and saving of the project sponsor is 0.63. Rumsey, D. J.(2007) concluded that 0.63 means that there is strong positive relationship among these variable. The results of correlation are shown in Appendix B (Table 2). After identifying that there is positive relationship we further conducted the statistical analysis.

R<sup>2</sup>:

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.631 <sup>a</sup>	.398	.393	2.52249	2.086

a. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization

b. Dependent Variable: Saving

Table – 6 Model Summary for Credit Utilization and Saving

#### 4.3.5.1 Interpretation of results for R<sup>2</sup>:

R<sup>2</sup> table is described in 4.3.2.1 section. The results of this table are as follows.

R<sup>2</sup> was used to study the total unpredictability for the Dependent Variable i.e. Repayment capacity by the independent variables (IV) i.e. credit utilization.

The model was found to fine because it has been confirm that the independent variable i.e. credit utilization fit with dependent variable i.e repayment capacity. The result give that there is variability of more than 40% in dependent variable i.e saving of the creditor due to the independent variable i.e. credit utilization. It has been also revealed from the above table that the value of R<sup>2</sup> and adjusted R<sup>2</sup> do not have huge gap, there is only the gap of .004 which means that there is no surplus values while the values of P is 0.05 which results that the strength of model fitness.

**4.3.5.2 Durbin Watson Test**

Durbin Watson test is described in 4.3.2.2 section in full detail. The best result of this test should be around 2, this test result was 2.086 which is the proof that deviation/ non-correlation of residual b/w actual points & regression line, that means it is good in order to achieve result.

**4.3.6 F-Test ANOVA for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Saving of the Project Sponsor**

**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	496.473	1	496.473	78.026	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	750.827	118	6.363		
	Total	1247.300	119			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization

b. Dependent Variable: Saving

*Table – 7 F Test ANOVA for utilization and saving*

**4.3.6.1 Interpretation of results of F-Test ANOVA**

ANOVA analysis done in multivariate regression analysis, this is also known as F-Test. This test is used to determine that whether partiality of the model by reject the null hypothesis i.e. Project livestock Farming Goat and sheep credit utilization has no effect on the saving of the project sponsor. The above results also concluded the p value as Sig is .000, which is less than 0.05 or 0.01; the value of F is high, So we may say that on the basis of before said we can reject the null hypothesis and we can conclude that there is strong relationship between the independent variable i.e credit utilization with dependent variable i.e. saving of the creditor.

**4.3.7 Co-efficient Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Saving of the Project Sponsor**

**Co-efficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.745	.622		4.412	.000
	Utilization	.720	.081	.631	8.833	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Saving

*Table – 8 Co-efficient Analysis for utilization and saving*

**4.3.7.1 Interpretation of results for Co-efficient Analysis:**

In the view of above said outcome in Table 7 we may say that the result rejects null hypothesis and prove that there is strong predictive capacity for Independent variable for dependent variable. The value of Sig. is less than .000 which also proves that there is strong relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable.

**4.3.7.1.1 Relationship b/w Independent variable (IV) & Dependent variables (DV):**

From the above table we can derive that sign of beta is positive for independent variable which confirms that the independent variable has positively linked to dependent variable. (Field, 2009) concluded that this results leads to increase in independent will eventually increase in dependent variable.

So we may finalize that Project Sponsor who utilized the credit facility for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep increased saving and there is encouraging/positive relation between the credit utilization and saving of the creditor.

Utilize the credit facility for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep  $\infty$  Increased the saving of the creditor.

**4.3.7.1.2 Overall contribution of Independent Variable in the Model:**

(Field, 2009) According to his study it is revealed that the value of standardized co efficient of beta provide us the judgment of role among the independent variables in predicting the dependent variable.

So, the value of Standardize co efficient of beta shows the predictability impact on each/every variable in the model. The dependent variable saving of the creditor shows that it 63% depend upon the independent variable. The sig of P value is less than 0.05 which confirm that there is strong possibility of predictability among variables (Cooper, D. & Schindler, P., 2013)

**4.3.8 Regression Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and children’s Education of the Project Sponsor.**

IBM SPSS was used to perform the correlation analysis. The result of correlation between the Utilizing the credit and Children’s Education of the project sponsor is 0.72 which concluded that there is positive relationship. Rumsey, D. J.(2007) concluded that 0.72 means that there is strong positive relationship among these variable. The result of correlation is shown in Appendix B (Table 3). After identifying that there is positive relationship we further conducted the statistical analysis.

R<sup>2</sup>:

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.712 <sup>a</sup>	.506	.502	2.97554	1.944

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization
- b. Dependent Variable: Education

*Table – 9 Model Summary for Credit Utilization and Children’s Education*

**4.3.8.1 Interpretation of results for R<sup>2</sup>:**

R<sup>2</sup> table is interpreted in 4.3.2.1 section. The results of this table are as follows.

R<sup>2</sup> is used to examine the total unpredictability for the Education of the children i.e. Dependent Variable by the credit utilization i.e independent variables (IV).

The model was found to good because it has been proved that the independent variable i.e. credit utilization vigorous with dependent variable i.e repayment capacity. The result prove that there is variability of more than 50% in dependent variable i.e Children’s education of the creditor due to the independent variable i.e. credit utilization. It has been also find from the above table that the value of R<sup>2</sup> and adjusted R<sup>2</sup> do not have huge gap, there is only the gap of .004 which means that there is no additional values while the values of P is 0.05 which results that the strength of model fitness.

### 4.3.8.2 Durbin Watson Test

Durbin Watson test is interpreted in 4.3.2.2 section in full detail. In order to achieve the best result this test value should be near 2, the results of this test was 1.944 which is the evidence that non-correlation of residual /deviations b/w actual points & regression line, that's good for attaining the result.

### 4.3.9 F-Test ANOVA for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and children's Education of the Project Sponsor

ANOVA <sup>b</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1072.172	1	1072.172	121.097	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	1044.753	118	8.854		
	Total	2116.925	119			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization

b. Dependent Variable: Education

Table – 10 F Test ANOVA for utilization and Children's Education

#### 4.3.9.1 Interpretation of results of F-Test ANOVA

ANOVA analysis conducted in multivariate regression analysis, this is also called as F-Test. This test is used to conclude that whether partiality of the model by refuse the null hypothesis i.e. Project livestock Farming Goat and sheep credit utilization has no effect on the children's Education of the project sponsor. The above results also concluded the p value like Sig is .000, which is not as much of than 0.05 or 0.01; the value of F is more, So we may declare that on the basis of before said we can reject the null hypothesis and we can conclude that there is well-built relationship between the independent variable i.e credit utilization with dependent variable i.e. Children's Education of the creditor.

### 4.3.10 Co-efficient Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and children's Education of the Project Sponsor

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.273	.734		3.097	.002
	Utilization	1.058	.096	.712	11.004	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Education

Table – 11 Co-efficient Analysis for utilization and Children's Education

#### 4.3.10.1 Interpretation of results for Co-efficient Analysis:

In the view of above mentioned result in Table 10 we may say that this end result rejects null hypothesis and prove that there is strong predictive capacity for Independent variable for dependent variable. The value of Sig. is less than .000 which also proves that there is strong association among the independent variable and dependent variable.

##### 4.3.10.1.1 Relationship b/w Independent variable (IV) & Dependent variables (DV):

From the above table we can obtain that the sig. of beta is positive for independent variable which means that the independent variable has positively allied to dependent variable. (Field, 2009) concluded that this results confirm to increase in independent will finally rise in dependent variable.

So we may conclude that Project Sponsor who utilized the credit facility for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep has good impact on children's education and there is constructive association between the credit utilization and Children's education of the creditor.

Utilize the credit facility for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep  $\infty$  children's education of the creditor.

#### 4.3.10.1.2 Overall contribution of Independent Variable in the Model:

(Field, 2009) According to his study it is revealed that the value of standardized coefficient of beta present us the finding of role amongst the independent variables in predicting the dependent variable.

The value of Standardize coefficient of beta shows the predictability impact on each/every variable in the model. The dependent variable children's Education of the creditor gives that it 71% depend upon the independent variable. The sig of P value is less than 0.05 which authenticate that there is strong possibility of predictability among variables (Cooper, D. & Schindler, P., 2013)

### 4.3.11 Regression Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Food Consumption of the Project Sponsor.

In order to analyze that whether there is relationship between the utilization of credit and food consumption the IBM SPSS was used. The result of correlation between the Utilizing the credit and Food Consumption of the project sponsor is 0.69 which may be concluded that there is positive relationship. Rumsey, D. J.(2007) concluded that 0.69 means that there is strong positive relationship among these variable. The result of correlation is shown in Appendix B (Table 4). After identifying that there is positive relationship we further conducted the statistical analysis.

R<sup>2</sup>:

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.691 <sup>a</sup>	.477	.473	2.50585	1.992

a. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization

b. Dependent Variable: Food

Table – 12 Model Summary for Credit Utilization and Food Consumption

#### 4.3.11.1 Interpretation of results for R<sup>2</sup>:

R<sup>2</sup> table is explained in 4.3.2.1 section. The results of this table are as follows

R<sup>2</sup> is used to observe the total randomness for the Dependent Variable i.e. Food Consumption by the independent variables (IV) i.e. credit utilization.

The model was observed to excellent because it has been confirm that the independent variable i.e. credit utilization fit with dependent variable i.e Food Consumption. The answer shows that there is inconsistency of more than 47% in dependent variable i.e Food Consumption of the creditor due to the independent variable i.e. credit utilization. It has been also revealed from the above table that the value of R<sup>2</sup> and adjusted R<sup>2</sup> do not have huge difference, there is only the variance of .004 which means that there is no surplus values while the values of P know as sig. is less than 0.05 which results that the strength of model fitness.

#### 4.3.11.2 Durbin Watson Test

Durbin Watson test is explained in 4.3.2.2 section. If the value of Durbin Watson is approximately 2 means that the result good result can be obtain. The result of this test was 1.992 which is the evidence that there is non-correlation of residual / deviations between the actual points & regression line. The true result can be achieved.

#### 4.3.12 F-Test ANOVA for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Food Consumption of the Project Sponsor

ANOVA <sup>b</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	457.050	1	457.050	107.661	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	500.942	118	4.245		
	Total	957.992	119			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Food

b. Dependent Variable: Utilization

Table – 13 F Test ANOVA for utilization and Food Consumption

#### 4.3.12.1 Interpretation of results of F-Test ANOVA

ANOVA analysis done in multivariate regression analysis, this is also known as F-Test. This test is used to establish that whether partiality of the model by refuse the null hypothesis i.e. Project livestock Farming Goat and sheep credit utilization has no effect on the food consumption of the project sponsor. The above results also concluded the p value known as Sig is .000, which is less than 0.05 or 0.01; the value of F is high, So we may say that on the basis of above, we can refuse the null hypothesis and we can confirm that there is strong affiliation between the independent variable i.e credit utilization with dependent variable i.e. Food Consumption of the creditor.

**4.3.13 Co-efficient Analysis for Utilizing the Credit Project Livestock Farming Goat & Sheep and Food Consumption of the Project Sponsor**

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.742	.459		5.969	.000
	Food	.568	.055	.691	10.376	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Utilization

*Table – 14 Co-efficient Analysis for utilization and Food Consumption*

**4.3.13.1 Interpretation of results for Co-efficient Analysis:**

In the light of above mentioned result in Table 13 we may state that this result rejects null hypothesis and authenticate that there is strong predictive aptitude for Independent variable for dependent variable. The value of Sig. is less than .000 which also confirms that there is strong connection between the independent variable and dependent variable.

**4.3.13.1.1 Relationship b/w Independent variable (IV) & Dependent variables (DV):**

From the above table we can derive that sign of beta is positive for independent variable which reveals that the independent variable has positively relation to dependent variable. (Field, 2009) concluded that the results leads to rise in independent variable, which will eventually increase in dependent variable.

So we may agree that Project Sponsor who utilized the credit facility for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep will positively enjoy the food consumption and there is encouraging relationship between the credit utilization and Food Consumption of the creditor.

Utilizing the credit availability for the Project livestock farming Goat & Sheep ∞ increased the Food Consumption of the creditor.

#### **4.3.13.1.1 Overall contribution of Independent Variable in the Model:**

(Field, 2009) According to his study it is revealed that the value of standardized coefficient of beta present us the result of role between the independent variables in predicting the dependent variable.

So, the value of Standardize coefficient of beta proved the predictability impact on each/every variable in the model. The dependent variable Food Consumption of the creditor reveal that it 69% depend upon the independent variable i.e. Credit Utilization. The sig. (P value) is less than 0.05 which verify that there is strong possibility of predictability between variables (Cooper, D. & Schindler, P., 2013)

## Chapter No 5

### 5. Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions

#### 5.1 Findings

Bonsu, Dery, (2009) conducted research on contribution of livestock in the livelihoods of coconut based household in Nvuma, which have coconut growing community. It was found after conducting the research that the farmers were provided credit, training and technical knowhow for Projects of Livestock. It has been observed that the livestock projects boost the income, insurance saving, food consumption and employment in the coconut growing community. The credit disbursement to the farmers provided a plate farm to the farmers to establish a well structured livestock sector. It was suggested that there must be some veterinary service provider for the successful completion of the livestock projects initiated by the household farmers of the coconut growing community. It is recommended that the local government agencies and NGOs supports should also be provided.

After collection of the data for the study of Agriculture Credit impact on Repayment Capacity of the Creditor, Creditor's Saving, Children's Education and food consumption of the family, the data was entered into IBM SPSS for analysis in order to obtain the results of the study. With the help of SPSS frequency table, histogram, scatter diagram, correlation table and regression test was conducted. These test helped us to conclude, whether the study was significant and whether the results were useful or not.

First test conducted in IBM SPSS was to measure the categorical variable frequency table, bar or pie chart. While conducting the first test it was found that in IBM SPSS all variable were recorded accurately there was no variable missing which help us in conducting further analysis. The detail findings are as under:-

- I. It was observed from the previous chapter that the majority of the respondents i.e. 49% fall between the ages of 31-40, the 87.5% were male, the 75% of the respondent were under graduate and 40% of the respondents were having the experience of 6-10 years.
- II. It has also been found that majority of the respondent i.e. 55% disagree that amount of credit met with their requirement. The amount of credit availed by the creditor was not depend upon the business needs, The amount disbursed to the creditor on the basis of land mortgage by the PPCBL, if the creditor mortgage one Acre then he can avail the credit facility up to one lack and if he mortgage two Acres then he can avail the credit facility up to two lacks. This creates a conflict, so it was concluded that bank should provide lending while securing the bank's interest and provide lending based upon the project requirement.
- III. From the findings of previous chapter it is also observed that if agriculture credit disbursement increases it will have positive impact on the living standard on the rural people and there will be improved life style of the farming community.
- IV. It has been revealed in the study that majority of the respondent utilize the funds which in result increase the saving of the creditors. It has been noticed that credit utilization have a positive and significant effect on repayment capacity of the project sponsor
- V. It was found that well credit utilization has positive and significant effect on saving of the project sponsor. It was also revealed from the study that the saving were constant before availing the credit facility and the saving, business and profit grow after availing the credit facility.
- VI. It has been exposed from the study that well credit utilization did have a positive and significant effect on children's education. Which means the expenses and no of children going to school were raised, It has also been noticed that the project sponsor children were enrolled in the extra coaching class and also enrolled into batter school.
- VII. It was also observed that project sponsor utilized the credit/funds had a positive and significant effect on the food consumption. It was also identified that the food consumption along with the quality of food intake and dining out/ hoteling of the household increased.

## 5.2 Conclusion

This research was conducted for evaluation of those projects that avail the credit facility; there are three types of Evaluation i.e. Ex-ante evaluation, On-going evaluation and Ex-post evaluation. Ex-post evaluation was conducted in order to know that whether the project objective achieved. These are individual project initiated by the sole project sponsor. Ex-post evaluation was conducted in order to know that whether these projects deliverable increase the socio economic condition of the farmer.

On the basis of above, it may conclude that after conducting the ex-post evaluation that these projects have positive effect on the socio-economic factor of the individual. This research proves that the socio-economic factor like saving, children's education and food consumption of the family increased after availing the credit facility.

Ahmad, et al , (2015) They concluded that the credit facility increase the livestock sector more than double of its size, as a result it improved per family per month income from this sector by 181%. The flexibility values of family size, literacy rate (schooling years) and credit were 0.18, 0.05 and 0.06, respectively. So they concluded that there is huge potential in livestock farming that can be explore and exploit employment and may train the untrained rural labor in livestock sector. This sector may lend a hand to ease the increasing population demands on big cities of Pakistan by providing employment opportunities in the rural areas of Pakistan.

It may also been concluded from the above that if the credit did not utilized then the repayment capacity of the project sponsor will be affected and there will be no increased in savings, children's education and no betterment in food consumption.

If the project sponsor did not utilize the funds for the said project and spend credit on some unproductive venture then it will affect the repayment capacity of the borrower which in result

leads toward the NPLs. If the NPLs increased means that bank will face shortage of fund which in result effect the further lending of the PPCBL.

It is the universal fact that project management is very essential in these days. The project manager and project sponsor these days implement the guideline as described by PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition. The agriculture projects are very essential these days and disburse the credit to these projects for the purpose to grow the business and increase the socio-economic condition of the Project sponsor.

In the light of above narrated conclusion we may say that:-

H1: relationship between the Credit Utilization and the repayment capacity of the creditor is proved to be significant and positive.

H2: The relationship between the Credit Utilization and the saving of the Creditors is proved and to be significant and positive.

H3: The relationship between the Credit Utilization and the children's education is proved significant and positive.

H4: The relationship between the Credit Utilization and the Food Consumption of the family is proved significant and positive.

### 5.3 Suggestions / Recommendations

After analyzing the above mention data following are the recommendations:-

- The PPCBL ensure that the creditors/ Project sponsor should utilize the funds for the livestock farming goat and sheep rather than personal use which will help PPCBL less NPLs and the creditor's socio-economic status will also be improved. The Banks should devise a mechanism for end- use verification of loan and advances so that the misutilization of funds could be stopped. Especially the funds disbursed in the marriage season should be taken care of proper utilization and to mitigate the misutilization. Proper utilization should be ensured through by reviewing the loaning policies and needful should be done where needed.
- The Banks should evolve a strategy that at the time of disbursement of finance proper counseling should be provide to the borrowers and repayment schedule for repayment of loan must be provided to the borrowers enabling them to repay their installments well in time and to save themselves form the future complications.
- In order to increase the saving of the project sponsor the bank open a saving account of the creditor by offering the special deposit rate. This will increase creditor saving as well as the interaction with the bank. This will also leads towards deposit mobilization of PPCBL.
- The SMART target should be given to the branch managers against this product because if the finance is provided to those who are utilizing it for the same purpose it will have the positive impact on the creditors as well as on the back.
- The amount of credit should be based upon the amount of land rather than the area of the land. It has been found that most of the people think that this amount of credit did not full

fill the requirement of the business.

- PPCBL should disburse loan to those project sponsors who are managing the project under the umbrella of PMBOK 5<sup>th</sup> edition because it guide how to manage project efficiently.
- Proper training should be given to the project sponsors who have the potential regarding the project management of Livestock Farming Goat and Sheep.
- Release the amount of credit may be disbursed into two installments, the 2<sup>nd</sup> installment may be released if the project sponsor utilized the 1<sup>st</sup> installment for the Project Livestock Farming Goat and Sheep.

**5.4 Limitations:**

There were certain limitations involved in this research study and while conducting the research study these limitations were obligatory for the researcher. These limitations can be briefly described as one organization of “The Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank” was selected for research study. The research study was conducted in Faisalabad Division. Due to fewer resources and less time the 6 branches of PPCBL in Faisalabad division were randomly selected. Available and accessible data was collected and studied. Local traditions and a specific mindset of any particular area may be different for the other areas of the province. Foreign remittances of the relatives of the farming community may affect the results of the research study.

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## Appendix

### Appendix A

### Questionnaire

The researcher aims to collect data from the valuable heads of family for academic research on "Impact of Agriculture Credit on Creditor's Saving, Children's Education & Food Consumption" The cooperation from the respondents will be high appreciated and the researcher will be grateful for the precious time and valuable opinion. The information provided by you will be treated strictly confidential and will only be used for academic research purpose. The questionnaire

#### Section No 1

Please tick ( ) the relevant option which you think the most appropriate

#### **Q1: Age in Years**

(i) <20 (ii) 20 -30 (iii) 31-40 (iv) 41-50 (v) 50+

#### **Q2: Qualification**

(i) Under Graduate (ii) Graduate (iii) Post Graduate

#### **Q3: Gender**

(i) Male (ii) Female

#### **Q4: Professional Experience in Project Livestock farming Goat and Sheep (years)**

(i) 0-5 (ii) 6-10 (iii) 11-15 (iv) 15+

#### **Q5: Amount of Credit obtained from Bank (PPCBL)**

i) Rs 1,00,000/- ii) Rs 2,00,000/-

#### **Q6: Whether the Amount of Credit was sufficient to meet the requirement**

1) Strongly Agree 2) Agree 3) Neutral 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree

## Section No 2

A per borrower avail the credit facility from PPCBL, Please tick the most relevant option.

### Agriculture Credit Utilized

Q7: In your opinion, credit facility availed from PPCBL was necessary?

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

Q8: Credit availed from the PPCBL is fully utilized for Livestock farming (Goat & Sheep purposes) only?

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

Q9: The bank disburse loan only for the project rather than just lending for the sake of profitability?

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

### The repaying capacity

Q10: You encountered problem in repayment/adjustment of the loan if not utilized the credit?

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

Q11: It was easy to arrange money in order to adjust / repay the loan.

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

Q12: You didn't have to borrow money from others in order to adjust the loan.

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

### Project livestock farming financing has a significant Impact on saving of the Creditors

Q13: In your opinion, after availing the credit facility your saving increased significantly?

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

Q14: In your opinion, before availing the credit facility the saving was stagnant.

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

Q15: In your opinion credit facility availed helped in expanding the business and profit?

- 1) Strongly Agree    2) Agree    3) Neutral    4) Disagree    5) Strongly Disagree

**Impact on education of the children**

**Q16:** In your opinion, the expenses on education of children increased after availing the credit.

- 1) **Strongly Agree**      2) **Agree**      3) **Neutral**      4) **Disagree**      5) **Strongly Disagree**

**Q17:** In your opinion, the number of children going to school increased after availing the credit facility?

- 1) **Strongly Agree**      2) **Agree**      3) **Neutral**      4) **Disagree**      5) **Strongly Disagree**

**Q18:** you were able to enroll your children into extra coaching classes after availing credit facility?

- 1) **Strongly Agree**      2) **Agree**      3) **Neutral**      4) **Disagree**      5) **Strongly Disagree**

**Q19:** You were able to enroll your children into better education institutes after availing credit facility?

- 1) **Strongly Agree**      2) **Agree**      3) **Neutral**      4) **Disagree**      5) **Strongly Disagree**

**Project livestock farming financing has a significant Impact on Food Consumption of the family**

**Q20:** The food consumption of the family increases after availing the livestock finance?

- 1) **Strongly Agree**      2) **Agree**      3) **Neutral**      4) **Disagree**      5) **Strongly Disagree**

**Q21:** The quality of food intake increased after availing the credit facility?

- 1) **Strongly Agree**      2) **Agree**      3) **Neutral**      4) **Disagree**      5) **Strongly Disagree**

**Q22:** Dining out/ hoteling or fruit affordability increased after availing credit facility?

- 1) **Strongly Agree**      2) **Agree**      3) **Neutral**      4) **Disagree**      5) **Strongly Disagree**

Do you have any Suggestions?

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## Appendix B

### Correlation

#### Correlation Analysis for utilization of credit and repayment capacity

**Correlations**

		Utilization	Repayment
Utilization	Pearson Correlation	1	.711**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	120	120
Repayment	Pearson Correlation	.711**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	120	120

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

#### Correlation Analysis for utilization of credit and Saving

**Correlations**

		Utilization	Saving
Utilization	Pearson Correlation	1	.631**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	120	120
Saving	Pearson Correlation	.631**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	120	120

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### Correlation Analysis for utilization of credit and Children's Education

Correlations

		Utilization	Education
Utilization	Pearson Correlation	1	.712**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	120	120
Education	Pearson Correlation	.712**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	120	120

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

### Correlation Analysis for utilization of credit and Food Consumption

Correlations

		Utilization	Food
Utilization	Pearson Correlation	1	.691**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	120	120
Food	Pearson Correlation	.691**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	120	120

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

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